

NOTES ON CRYPTORHYNCHIDES COLEOPTERA CURCULIONIDÆ) IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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The subfamily *Cryptorhynchides* contains a larger number of Australian weevils than any other. In the heavily-timbered parts of Australia, and especially in Queensland, they occur in amazing numbers; but as most of the species are strictly nocturnal in habits, are mostly of dingy colours, and frequently of small size, they are usually passed over by collectors, unless specially looked for.

Till recently there were but few species of the subfamily in the Museum, but that institution having acquired the major portion of the late Rev. T. Blackburn's collection, in which were many species of the subfamily, and having myself taken many species on a recent trip to Queensland, I have been enabled to describe many new genera and species of the subfamily. During the period when the descriptions were being drawn up some specimens from private collections were also examined, so that, although the types of all the new species remain in the Museum, many of the locality records are based on other than Museum specimens.

In addition to the species recorded or described here, there are many others in the collection, but as there was nothing fresh to add regarding these, either as to peculiarities of the specimens or as to fresh localities, it was not considered advisable to record them.

MELANTERIUS HYBRIDUS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, prothorax and under-surface frequently more or less infusate. Rather densely clothed with scales varying from whitish to pale-ochreous; under-surface and legs with white scales.

Eyes separated almost the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum long and thin; with distinct punctures in feeble rows behind antennæ, smaller and more crowded in front of same. Scape thin, fully as long as funicle, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* feebly transverse; with dense, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, base moderately trisinuate; with rows of rather large, partially-concealed punctures, in moderate striæ; interstices

mostly wider than punctures, the lateral ones, commencing with the fifth, more or less distinctly ridged along middle. Basal segment of *abdomen* with intercoxal process concave. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀. Differs in the rostrum having smaller and sparser punctures, with antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex; intercoxal process of abdomen lightly convex; and four front tibiæ with spur commencing at summit of apical slope, instead of at apex itself (as in the male).

Hab.—South Australia: Quorn (Blackburn's collection); Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1355.

In appearance rather close to *Diethusa blackburni*, and the curious apex of the four front tibiæ of the female much the same, but the under-surface without the curious median line of clothing. Abraded specimens somewhat resemble similar ones of *M. floridus*, and the female tibiæ are much as figured for those of that species,⁽¹⁾ but that species has the third interstice carinated. In the present species the fifth is the first to be ridged along middle, and its ridge can only be traced where the surface has been abraded. Although the clothing is somewhat variegated, it is not distinctly spotted. The species might be referred with almost equal propriety to *Diethusa* or to *Melanterius*.

MELANTERIUS BICALCARATUS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, in places almost black; antennæ and tarsi paler. Rather sparsely clothed with small pale setæ; under-surface and legs with more numerous, stouter, and paler setæ.

Eyes widely separated. Rostrum long and thin, slightly dilated in front of antennæ; with clearly defined but not large punctures, becoming sublinear in arrangement behind antennæ, and not concealed at base. Scape thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum and the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; punctures dense, moderately large, and clearly defined. *Elytra* oblong-cordate; with rows of rather large, oblong punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices wider than seriate punctures, the first three ridged posteriorly, but not on basal half, the others with the ridges gradually extended until they are almost continuous throughout, with fairly numerous punctures becoming seriate in arrangement on most of them. Basal segment of *abdomen* flattened in middle. *Femora* stout, moderately dentate; hind tibiæ widely notched near apex, the notch supplied with long setæ, four front ones bicalcarate at apex. Length, 6.6½ mm.

(1) Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xvi. (4 ser.), pl. i., fig. 19.

Hab.—South Australia: Oodnadatta (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1356.

The four front tibiæ are bicalcarate at apex, the spurs are small and touch, but are quite distinct from some directions. Many other species appear at first to have two spurs, but the supposititious second one is usually a fascicle. Others also have the apex really bicalcarate, but the spurs, although not widely separated, are not touching, one marking the apex of the slight subapical sinus, and usually supporting a fascicle, and the other overhanging the apex.

Two specimens, apparently females of this species differ in having the eyes closer together (a most unusual feminine character), and the first joint of funicle distinctly longer than the second; hind tibiæ not notched near apex, the four front ones each with a single spur, rostrum longer, thinner, more shining, with smaller and sparser punctures and antennæ inserted almost in middle, and basal segment of abdomen distinctly convex.

MELANTERIUS BISERIATUS, n. sp.

Colour and clothing much as in preceding species.

Eyes widely separated. Rostrum long and thin; with distinct punctures about base, elsewhere sparse and minute. Scape thin, inserted about three-sevenths from apex of rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* with punctures much as on preceding species. *Elytra* cordate, base not trisinate, sides rather lightly rounded, with rows of fairly large, sub-oblong punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices wide, each with two rows of distinct punctures, ridged along middle, but the ridges very feeble or absent at base. *Under-surface* with moderately dense punctures, but in a single row on parts of metasternal episterna; each of third and fourth abdominal segments with a single row across middle, basal segment rather strongly convex. *Femora* stout, moderately dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Oodnadatta (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1357.

The sutural interstice is unusually wide, as nowhere is it narrower than the second, and posteriorly it is wider; it has a median ridge only on the posterior declivity, and even there it is irregular and ill-defined; its punctures are somewhat irregular, although subseriate in arrangement. On all the others the punctures are in two almost regular series. In my table would be associated with *interstitialis*, *incomptus*, and *tristis*, from all of which its larger size and very different elytral punctures will readily distinguish it. The (three) typical specimens are probably all females.

MELANTERIUS CARDIOPTERUS, n. sp.

Dark-brown, almost black; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi paler. Upper-surface with minute indistinct setæ, under-surface with sparse but more distinct ones, the legs moderately clothed.

Eyes widely separated. Rostrum moderately long and lightly curved; with clearly-defined punctures, becoming rather coarse and linear in arrangement behind antennæ; with a distinct median carina. Scape rather thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and the length of funicle; first joint of funicle longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, with fairly large, clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* cordate, shoulders and sides rather strongly rounded, with series of large punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices acutely ridged, except towards base, but the sutural one only on posterior declivity, the sutural one also with but one row of punctures; the others each with two feeble rows. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat in middle. *Femora* moderately stout, strongly dentate. Length, 3-3½ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Tumby (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1358.

In general appearance close to *legitimus*, but femora without a granule in emargination, prothorax with larger punctures, and elytra with smaller and less clearly-defined ones in the striæ. In some respects it is close to *parvidens*, but that species has smaller femoral teeth, smaller punctures on metasternum and basal segment of abdomen, denser and smaller prothoracic punctures, and somewhat different elytra. The second and third interstices are carinated on the posterior half of the elytra, but the carina on each, instead of being in the middle, as in most species, is placed on the outer side; this is also the case with the carinæ of some of the other interstices but less conspicuously so; but several other species have the outer ones similarly carinated. *Compositus* has the second and third interstices similar, but the sutural punctures are smaller and sparser, and disappear before the middle, and the suture itself is carinated for a greater length; the punctures on the other interstices are much smaller and sparser, and the prothoracic ones are smaller.

A specimen from Sea Lake in Victoria (J. C. Goudie) probably belongs to this species, but differs in being larger and with the body parts quite black.

MELANTERIUS BARIDIODES, n. sp.

Black, shining; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Upper-surface almost glabrous; under-surface and legs sparsely setose.

Eyes separated slightly less than width of base of rostrum. Rostrum long and thin; with not very dense punctures, but becoming linear in arrangement behind antennæ. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* with rather dense, and not very large, but clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base lightly trisinate, sides gently rounded; with rows of not very large, and somewhat distant punctures, becoming smaller and closer together posteriorly; interstices almost flat on basal half, acutely ridged posteriorly, each with two rows of punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* evenly convex. Four hind *femora* strongly and acutely dentate, the others edentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (Blackburn's collection); Cairns (E. Allen). Type, I. 1359.

At a glance appears to belong to the *Baridiides*. In my table of the genus would be associated with *porosus*, but from that species, and from all others of genus, distinguished by the curious femoral dentition. The typical specimens are probably both females.

MELANTERIUS STENOCNEMIS, n. sp.

Black, elytra obscurely diluted with red, antennæ and tarsi red. Elytra with stout, sulphur-yellow setæ or scales condensed into distinct spots; under-surface and legs with rather sparse, whitish setæ.

Eyes close together. Rostrum moderately long and thin; punctures distinct, becoming larger towards base, but scarcely seriate in arrangement. Scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, not much shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* with dense, clearly-defined, and rather small punctures. *Elytra* cordate, sides rather strongly rounded; with rows of large punctures, interstices acutely ridged, the first only on posterior declivity, the others almost to base, each with a row of small punctures on each side of the ridge, but becoming feeble posteriorly. *Abdomen* with basal segment depressed in middle, with rather dense punctures; second with dense punctures but apical portion impunctate; third and fourth with minute punctures. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate, the four hind ones each with a granule in emargination; tibiæ thin, four front ones with hook cleft at apex, hind ones with hook dentate near base. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd). Type, I. 1360.

A very distinct species, allied to *aratus*, and with very similar abdomen, but somewhat larger, legs longer, elytral interstices more acutely carinated, and clothing of elytra in more numerous spots, etc. The teeth of the four hind femora are large and obliquely truncate at apex, on the others they are much smaller and acute.

MELANTERIUS NIVEODISPERSUS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, in parts (especially the under-surface) almost black; antennæ reddish. Moderately densely clothed with light-brown or pale-ochreous scales, variegated with white.

Head with dense, partially-concealed punctures. Eyes rather large, separated less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum rather long and thin, almost parallel-sided; with rather dense but not very large punctures, partially concealed only at base, and on sides near base; with a feeble median ridge. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle longer than second. *Prothorax* rather small and convex, sides strongly rounded, apex half the width of base; with dense, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, much wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle: with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures, alternate interstices conspicuously ridged along middle, from near base to near apex. Basal segment of *abdomen* convex in middle. *Femora* stout, moderately dentate; terminal hook of tibiæ small. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 1541.

Allied to *floridus* and *costipennis*, but alternate interstices much more conspicuously elevated; and clothing, to the naked eye, more greyish. In outlines it is slightly closer to the former than to the latter. On the elytra the white scales are fairly numerous on the basal third and towards the apex, but on the rest of the upper-surface they are sparse and scattered singly. On the under-surface and legs they are mostly whitish, but on the sides of the former they are somewhat darker. The type is probably a female.

MELANTERIUS SOLITUS, Lea.

At the time of description of this species I had but a single specimen to examine. The species, however, is abundant on species of acacia in South Australia (Port Lincoln, Blanchetown, Moonta, Kangaroo Island).

Specimens in good condition have each elytral interstice marked by a distinct row of whitish setæ on each side, the rows quite evenly divided by the median ridges. On slight abrasion, however, the rows become indistinct. The scales in the prothoracic punctures do not rise to the general level.

The elytra are usually somewhat paler than the prothorax. The median carina of the prothorax is usually distinct, but more or less encroached upon by punctures. Of a pair taken *in cop*, the male has a distinct carina, but the female is without a trace of one. The difference, however, is not sexual, as it is absent from some males and present on some females.

The male has the metasternum and basal segment of abdomen widely and conjointly concave; in the female the metasternum is feebly depressed, but the basal segment of abdomen is convex. The female also has a somewhat longer and thinner rostrum than the male, and with smaller and sparser punctures. Her antennæ also are inserted less close to the apex. The size ranges from $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

MELANTERIUS FLORIDUS, Pasc.

The curious spine or tooth on each of the four front tibiæ of this species, as figured by Pascoe, is sexually variable, being confined to the female. In the male each tibia is terminated by an apical tooth of smaller size and starting from the middle of the tibia, instead of from its upper apex.

MELANTERIUS SEMIPORCATUS, Er.

In my table of the species of *Melanterius* (Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1899, p. 207) this species is placed with those having the femoral emargination normal. As a matter of fact, in the emargination (especially of the front pair) there is often a small supplementary tooth or granule, but (when present) it is always smaller than the similar one of *bidentatus* (a species which differs in many other respects, however). The large femoral teeth are usually more or less triangular, but on many specimens they are truncated (on the hind femora often conspicuously so).

MELANTERIUS COMPACTUS, Lea.

The types of this species have the elytra but little or not at all paler than the prothorax, but on a specimen from Port Esperance and two from Callington and Murray Bridge ⁽²⁾ the elytra are distinctly paler.

The sexes differ in the four front tibiæ as do the sexes of *floridus*, except that in the females the apical spurs diverge at a greater angle.

(2) Now first recorded from South Australia.

MELANTERIUS TRISTIS, Lea.

Two specimens from Hergott Springs certainly appear to belong to but one species, but in my table of the genus the female would be placed with *compactus* and *castaneus*, as its second and third elytral interstices are not triangularly raised posteriorly; while the male would be placed with *tristis*. The species is much narrower than *compactus* or *castaneus*, and possibly is not *tristis*, as the elytral punctures are sparser and smaller, and the interstices are less conspicuously or not at all carinated. It seems best at present, however, to regard the specimens as aberrant ones of *tristis*.

MELANTERIUS APICALIS, Lea.

A male from Cairns differs from the type in having the spur at the apex of each of the middle tibiæ notched, so that from some directions it appears as two short spurs: the spurs on the hind tibiæ are also feebly notched, but on the front pair they are simple.

DIETHUSA SUTURALIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous; head, prothorax, and elytra sometimes infusate. Moderately clothed with reddish or ochreous scales, more or less feebly variegated: under-surface mostly with whitish scales, but with a line of whitish setæ.

Rostrum rather long, thin, and almost parallel-sided; behind antennæ with punctures in lines, and leaving a feeble median carina. *Scape* thin, about the length of funicle, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second and third combined. *Prothorax* lightly transverse; with dense punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base moderately trisinate; with large, partially-concealed punctures; interstices wide, the first acutely carinated throughout, third and fifth moderately ridged on posterior half, the lateral ones almost throughout. *Metasternum* and basal segment of *abdomen* with a sulcus commencing almost at base of former, and continued almost to apex of latter, and containing the line of setæ; apical segment with a shallow impression. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, 4.4½ mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1330.

Structurally very close to *blackburni*, but with clothing of upper-surface very different. On the lower-surface the peculiar median clothing also extends to a greater length. In this respect, and also in its acutely bicarinated suture, it agrees with *metasternalis*, but that species is of more compact form, and with prettily-variegated clothing, its second abdominal

segment is somewhat larger, and its metasternal fovea considerably larger.

DIETHUSA FUNEREA, n. sp.

Almost black; antennæ, tarsi, and tip of rostrum reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales; most of under-surface and legs with white or whitish scales.

Rostrum moderately long, thin, and parallel-sided; basal half with coarse, but more or less concealed punctures; apical half with smaller, but clearly-defined ones. Scape not very thin, inserted almost in middle of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; basal joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, with dense punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base rather strongly trisinate, with rows of rather small punctures, in narrow striæ, the striæ distinct, but the punctures almost concealed; interstices wide, with dense concealed punctures, nowhere ridged. Basal segment of *abdomen* rather strongly convex, apical with a feeble impression. *Femora* stout, hind pair strongly, middle ones moderately, front ones lightly dentate; four front tibiæ each with apical hook small. Length, 4 mm.

Hab. — South Australia: Poonindie (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1331.

In the rostrum, whose apex when at rest is received into a slightly concave mesosternal receptacle, instead of passing beyond same, this species agrees with *Psydestis* and *Melanteriosoma*, but the second abdominal segment, although much shorter than the first, is not unusually short, and the eyes are moderately faceted. Too many genera have already been proposed at the expense of *Melanterius*, so it seems better to treat the present species as an aberrant member of *Diethusa* rather than to propose a new genus for its reception. A second specimen differs from the type in having the elytra (although their clothing is still sooty) and legs reddish. The two evidently belong to but one sex, but I am doubtful as to what that sex is.

DIETHUSA SILACEA, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with ochreous scales variegated with golden; becoming whitish on under-surface and legs.

Rostrum rather long and thin, very feebly diminishing in width from base to apex; with dense punctures, becoming coarser and linear in arrangement behind antennæ, and with a feeble median carina. Scape inserted very slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined; club rather

large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, with dense punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, subhumeral incurvature rather slight; with rows of rather large but partially-concealed punctures, in rather narrow striæ; interstices wide, nowhere ridged. Basal segment of *abdomen* obliquely flattened in middle, apical with a wide shallow depression. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1332.

The largest of the genus as yet described. It seems probable that I previously confused females of this species with a male of *porphyrea*.⁽³⁾ The three specimens now before me, that I described as such, have the third, fifth, and seventh interstices of *elytra* not conspicuously ridged, as in the male of that species, but scarcely different to the others, so that it is only on looking at them from in front that they can be noticed to be at all elevated above the others, and they are certainly not ridged. These females differ from the type of the present species in having the rostrum longer, and decidedly thinner and narrowed from insertion of antennæ (these distinctly nearer base than apex), with smaller and sparser punctures, and abdomen with basal segment evenly convex. Their golden (on one specimen golden-red) scales form spots amongst the ochreous ones. The type is certainly not *porphyrea*, however, as it is a male (the rostrum and abdomen are conclusive of this), and it has the *elytral* interstices very different to those of that species. Its claws are also unusually small and close together, so that, from most directions, each tarsus appears to be terminated by a single claw.

DIETHUSA INERMIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ, legs, and tip of rostrum reddish. Densely clothed with more or less ochreous scales, varied with spots of stramineous; under-surface and legs mostly with whitish scales.

Rostrum moderately long, almost parallel-sided to insertion of antennæ, thence somewhat narrowed to apex; basal half with coarse, partially-concealed punctures, and a narrow median carina; apical half with dense, clearly-defined punctures. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with dense punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base strongly trisinate, basal half parallel-sided; with rows of oblong

(3) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1899, p. 252.

punctures, in narrow, deep striæ, the striæ distinct, but punctures almost concealed; interstices wide, nowhere ridged, with dense and rather coarse but normally quite concealed punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* obliquely flattened in middle; apical with a wide impression. *Femora* stout, edentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, more decidedly narrowed in front of antennæ (these inserted not so close to apex) with less clothing, smaller and sparser punctures, and about half of it red; basal segment of abdomen evenly convex, and apical not impressed.

Hab.—South Australia (Blackburn's collection and Macleay Museum); Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1333.

This species and *tenuirostris* and *sulfurea* are without femoral teeth, and on that account should perhaps be referred to a new genus, but the dentition certainly varies in *Diethusa* from feeble to strong, and some have the front femora edentate. Moreover, this species in general appearance is extremely close to some of *Diethusa*, and three specimens of it were previously referred to by me as belonging to *concinna*, and they certainly look as if they belonged to that species, but the entire absence of femoral dentition is distinctive. On some specimens the majority of the scales are almost brick-red in colour, with the pale spots strongly contrasted; on others most of the scales are of a dingy-ochreous, with the spots but feebly contrasted. On the prothorax there are no distinct spots, although the clothing in places varies somewhat in colour.

DIETHUSA PALLIDICOLLIS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with white or whitish scales, but on most of elytra more or less ochreous or golden.

Head with dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum rather long, moderately wide from base to antennæ (which are inserted at basal two-fifths), but then narrow and thin to apex; towards base with partially-concealed punctures, separated by narrow ridges, elsewhere with minute punctures. Scape about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, evenly convex; with dense punctures. *Elytra* briefly cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large more or less concealed punctures in distinct striæ; interstices wide, with dense concealed punctures. *Under-surface* with dense concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen convex, as long as three following combined, fifth shallowly impressed at apex. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 1544.

In some respects, notably of the rostrum, close to *silacea* and *inæqualis*, but clothing of prothorax conspicuously different to that on most of the elytra. On the prothorax, under-surface, and legs the scales are mostly white, but in places they are more or less feebly stained with ochreous. On the apical half of elytra the scales are more or less pale-ochreous, becoming paler at the tip, but on the basal half they are but little different in colour to the derm on which they rest; the shades of colour, however, gradually run into one another. On the scutellum they are of a snowy-whiteness. The (four) typical specimens are apparently all females.

DIETHUSA NODIPENNIS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; in parts stained with black. Densely clothed with stramineous, or light-ochreous, scales, in places somewhat darker.

Head with concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately long, parallel-sided between base and antennæ (which are inserted in almost exact middle), and then strongly narrowed to apex; basal half with partially-concealed punctures and a median carina, elsewhere with small punctures. Scape slightly more than half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* small, moderately transverse, rather strongly and somewhat unevenly convex; punctures concealed. *Elytra* briefly subcordate, much wider than prothorax; with rows of almost concealed punctures, in distinct striæ, the latter often deflected by tubercles; interstices with numerous tubercles of various sizes. *Under-surface* with dense, concealed punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* convex, as long as three following combined. *Femora* stout, edentate. Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Beverley (F. H. du Boulay). Type, I. 1545.

The multituberculate elytra and edentate femora render this one of the most distinct species of the allied genera. Its nearest ally is probably the Queensland *sulfurea*. In size, and to a certain extent in clothing, it resembles *Neolybæba remota*, but the rostrum, elytra, femora, etc., are very different; the tip of the rostrum and most of the sternal sutures are black. The tubercles are nearly all on the odd interstices, including the sutural one; the largest are on the third and fifth; on the basal half there are but few, but those of rather large size, but on the apical half they are numerous. The striæ, especially the second to fifth, are frequently deflected

by them. The larger ones are usually crowned with scales that are darker than the surrounding ones. The type is probably a female.

DIETHUSA ACUTICOSTA, Lea.

The female of this species has the four front tibiæ as in the female of *blackburni*. A specimen from Port Lincoln exhibits the curious apical dentition quite conspicuously. On the type female the tibiæ were clogged with gum, and so the dentition was overlooked.

DIETHUSA BLACKBURNI, Lea.

The type of this species is clothed with almost uniformly white scales, the feebly-spotted appearance of the elytra being due to somewhat irregular disposition of the scales rather than to shades of colour. It is a female; the male differs in having each of the four front tibiæ with the apical tooth in the normal position. The rostrum is shorter, with larger and denser punctures, condensed into strong but partially-concealed rows behind antennæ, and the antennæ are inserted somewhat nearer its apex. The basal segment of its abdomen is slightly concave (instead of distinctly convex) and has a curious line of stramineous clothing along its middle and continued on to metasternum.

DIETHUSA FAMELICA, Lea.

The types of this species were described as having the abdomen with "the three median segments so depressed that their lengths can only be seen from the sides"; this, however, was due to the apex of the abdomen, in each, being somewhat protruded. On specimens with the abdomen in its normal position the length of the second segment is easily seen, but the third and fourth are depressed below its level and the level of the fifth; and as they are extremely short if the tip of the abdomen is at all free from the elytra (as it frequently is) they are almost concealed.

The clothing is dense and variable. A specimen from Blackburn's collection has the scales on the upper-surface dark-brown, but with an appearance as of numerous short whitish stripes (along the striæ) on the elytra, and the prothorax with a median line and white patches on the sides. Other specimens (from Murray Bridge) have most of the scales pale, but with numerous sooty or dark-brown spots (not symmetrically disposed) on the prothorax and elytra. No two, of the fourteen specimens (including one from Birchip in Victoria) before me, agree in their markings.

NEOMELANTERIUS INTERRUPTUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi red. Clothed with rather long straggling white setæ, denser on metasternum, basal segment of abdomen, and legs than elsewhere.

Head with dense round punctures. Eyes close together, a narrow impression behind each. Rostrum the length of prothorax, almost straight; basal fourth with three strong carinæ, separating strong rows of punctures, elsewhere with small punctures. Scape thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; first joint of funicle stouter than second, but scarcely longer. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide; with dense and rather large, more or less confluent punctures; with a narrow and continuous median carina. *Elytra* cordate, sides rather strongly rounded, with rows of rather large, somewhat distant punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices more or less acutely carinated. *Abdomen* with dense and rather coarse punctures on the apical, and the two basal segments; first short and strongly convex, apical with subreniform impression. *Femora* moderately stout and rather strongly dentate. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1361.

The elytral sculpture is practically identical with that of *carinicollis*, but that of the prothorax is very different. The prothoracic punctures are readily seen, but here and there two or three are more or less confluent, in consequence of which there appears to be a few short irregular carinæ, but these are very different to the long carinæ of *carinicollis*, conspicuous from base to apex, and with the punctures (except at the sides) not in evidence. It also differs from that species in being narrower, deep-black, and with somewhat different clothing. The second, fourth, sixth, and eighth interstices are each distinctly carinated near the base, but the carina is then interrupted for a short distance, so that large punctures appear to be in double rows there.

NEOLYBÆBA, Blackb.⁽⁴⁾

This genus is extremely close to *Diethusa*, and probably should be merged in it. It is known only from a single (and probably a female) specimen, now in the South Australian Museum. Its eyes are unusually coarsely faceted, more so than in any species of *Diethusa* known to me, and the second abdominal segment is also larger than in most species of that genus. Its four front tibiæ are bicalcarate at apex (a variable feature in both *Diethusa* and *Melanterius*), the smaller spur being partially concealed by clothing.

(4) Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust., 1892, p. 193.

NEOLYBEBIA REMOTA, Blackb.

Among the allies of *Melanterius* this species is readily identifiable by the fifth interstice on each elytron being supplied with a distinct preapical callus. Many of the scales on the upper-surface have, in some lights, a beautiful golden lustre, a fact not mentioned in the original description, but of extremely rare occurrence in the *Cryptorhynchides*.

AONYCHUS STRIATUS, Lea, var.

Two specimens from the Northern Territory evidently represent a variety of this species. They differ from the types in having the darker scales absent from the prothorax, except for a feeble spot on each side of the base; on the elytra also they occupy considerably less space than the whitish ones, and form somewhat angular markings about the suture and sides.

MECHISTOCERUS MARMOREUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with scales closely applied to derm; and with stouter suberect ones.

Head with dense and rather coarse punctures. Ocular fovea elongate, rather suddenly enlarged in front. Rostrum long and thin; basal third with coarse partially-concealed punctures, leaving three feeble ridges, elsewhere shining, and with small, clearly-defined punctures. Antennæ thin; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, first joint of funicle stouter, but no longer than second. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with a feeble median carina; with large and usually distinct punctures. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, about one-third wider than prothorax; with rows of large, but more or less concealed punctures. *Metasternum* distinctly shorter than the following segment; with fairly numerous punctures, including a distinct row on each episternum; narrowly impressed along middle, but the impression deep and dilated at both ends. *Abdomen* with sparse punctures, some as large as on metasternum, but most of them smaller; basal segment feebly depressed in middle. *Femora* lightly dentate, the hind ones just passing apex of elytra. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner in front of antennæ, much less of the base with coarse punctures, and without median ridges; antennæ inserted not so close to apex of rostrum; and basal segment of abdomen gently convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1459.

In my table of the genus would be associated with *mastersi* and *dispar*; from the former it differs in being considerably

smaller and narrower, legs shorter, and clothing somewhat different. Its abdominal clothing is very different to that of *dispar*, and there are many other differences. In its comparatively short metasternum it agrees with *compositus*, but the shoulders are wider, abdominal clothing much sparser, punctures different, etc. On the elytra the scales are mostly fawn-coloured or of a dingy-brown, largely mottled with irregular sooty patches, and with sparser, pale, irregular spots. Each interstice has a feeble row of stout suberect scales (usually arising from a feeble granule), and each seriate puncture has a similar scale. On the prothorax the scales are nearly all moderately long, mostly sooty, but with fawn-coloured ones scattered about, and forming three feeble lines. On the under-surface the clothing is pale and sparser and thinner than elsewhere. On the legs the clothing is of a somewhat brick-red colour and very dense.

Five specimens from New South Wales (Dorrigo, Illawarra, and Otford) are extremely close in general appearance, but differ in having the prothorax more densely clothed, and with less evident punctures; the under-surface with stouter scales, frequently sooty, and the rostrum long and thinner, with the scape inserted not quite so close to apex. They appear to be all females, and probably represent a new species, but I am averse to naming them without knowing the male.

MECHISTOCERUS CYLINDRICUS, n. sp.

Red. Densely clothed.

Head with coarse concealed punctures. Rostrum (for the genus) rather short; basal third with coarse concealed punctures and three feeble ridges, elsewhere shining and with small, clearly-defined punctures. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex to rostrum: second joint of funicle longer and thinner than first. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about two-thirds the width of base; median carina feeble; with crowded, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* narrow and cylindrical, not much wider than widest part of prothorax; with rows of large, almost concealed punctures. *Under-surface* with dense more or less concealed punctures, including on the metasternal episterna. Metasternum as long as the following segment, rather lightly impressed along middle. *Abdomen* with first segment somewhat flattened in middle, not much longer than second, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined, each of these almost as long as fifth. *Legs* comparatively short; femora rather strongly dentate, hind ones just extending to apical segment. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1460.

A small, cylindrical species, allied to *vulneratus*, but smaller and with very different clothing. On the elytra, under-surface, and legs the scales are dense, moderately stout, and almost uniformly pale-stramineous. On the elytra each seriate puncture contains a scale, but it is traceable with difficulty, and the interstices are entirely without larger scales amongst the others. On the prothorax the scales are stouter, longer, not quite so dense, and feebly variegated. On the head and base of rostrum they are much as on the elytra, except that they are a trifle darker. The rostrum is no longer than the prothorax. The type is probably a male.

MECHISTOCERUS METASTERNALIS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with brick-red scales, in places variegated with sooty-red ones.

Head with coarse more or less concealed punctures. Ocular fovea deep and narrow, but dilated in front. Rostrum long and thin, basal fourth with concealed punctures and three ridges, sides to antennæ with rather small clearly-defined punctures, elsewhere with minute ones. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex or rostrum; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather lightly rounded; with a rather feeble median carina; with crowded partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base trisinate and about one-third wider than prothorax, basal half parallel-sided; with rows of very large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Metasternum* short; with a wide, deep, and irregular median excavation, each side of which is bounded posteriorly by a raised, shining, densely punctate space; elsewhere with large or very large punctures. *Abdomen* with basal segment flat in middle, with some moderately large punctures, and some very large ones on each side near coxæ; second segment sloping downwards to apex, with two or three irregular rows of fairly large punctures. *Legs* rather long; hind femora strongly, the others moderately, dentate; hind ones passing elytra for a short distance. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); Kuranda (G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 1461.

Readily distinguished from all previously described species by the metasternum. In build the species resembles *duplicatus*, *cancellatus*, and *punctiventris*. The brick-red scales clothe most of the upper-surface. On the elytra they appear to be feebly fasciate in arrangement, partly owing to the large punctures, and partly to small patches of sooty

scales; on each interstice there is a row of stouter scales. On the prothorax the scales are suberect, and but few of them are sooty. On the under-surface the scales are sparse and confined to the punctures. The legs are densely clothed. The very large elytral punctures are open behind but somewhat cavernous in front; they vary from almost quadrate to twice as long as wide. The four typical specimens are probably all males.

MECHISTOCERUS BASALIS, n. sp.

♂. Of a sooty-black, antennæ and tarsi red. Rather sparsely clothed, but with a conspicuous short line of pale scales on each side of scutellum.

Head with rather coarse, crowded punctures. Ocular fovea long, narrow, and deep. Rostrum long and thin; basal third with rows of large punctures, leaving three median ridges, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape inserted one-third from apex to rostrum; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length, but the first stouter than the second. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, basal two-thirds almost parallel-sided, median carina short and feeble; with moderately large but not crowded punctures. *Elytra* with base trisinate and about one-third wider than prothorax; with rows of large, deep punctures, rapidly becoming smaller posteriorly. *Metasternum* rather short, with a deep and rather wide median impression dilated posteriorly; with very large punctures or foveæ; episterna narrowly impressed throughout. *Abdomen* with basal segment rather flat in middle; with a few large punctures, and with a row of very large subconnected ones on each side near coxæ; second segment with a few fairly large punctures at base and across middle. *Legs* long; hind femora strongly, middle moderately, front feebly dentate, hind ones distinctly passing apex of elytra. Length, 6 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger ($7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), rostrum longer and thinner, basal punctures and ridges less pronounced, antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum, basal segment of abdomen more convex and legs somewhat shorter.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1462.

The elytral punctures and clothing render this species very distinct. The conspicuous lines of scales are on the third interstice, and about half the length of the prothorax; on the rest of the elytra the clothing is very sparse, and consists of minute sooty scales and some long sooty ones, with a few pale scales congested in places. On the prothorax the scales are stramineous and sooty, and set in punctures. On the under-surface the scales are sparse and thin. The legs are

moderately densely clothed, mostly with sooty-brown scales. The very large elytral punctures are often subconical in shape, each narrowed to and open at apex, and cavernous at base, about the base many of them are twice as large as the scutellum. The interstices, except on the sides, are not separately convex. On the side-pieces of the mesosternum the punctures are large and distinct, but on the side-pieces of the metasternum they are not traceable, being replaced by the narrow and continuous impression.

MICROBEROSIRIS.

This genus was founded upon a single specimen with remarkable characters, but the type was somewhat damaged, and, owing to its minute size, it was difficult to manipulate it to see all parts clearly. Its femora, described as without grooves, are really grooved, although these are indistinct from some directions; the funicle is longer than the scape, and its basal joint is as long as the four following ones combined. The rostrum is thin, moderately long in the male, and decidedly long in the female.

MICROBEROSIRIS EXILIS, Lea.

The type of this species was described as having dense and uniform white scales, but it really has vague remnants of darker markings on the suture, and an angular spot on each elytron about the summit of the posterior declivity.

Recently numerous specimens, evidently belonging to the species, were beaten from foliage at Murray Bridge, and these indicate that the species is a variable one, ranging from a form, whose clothing is as on the type, to others with much darker and more extended markings; on many specimens there are two spots on each elytron, and the sutural marking is angularly dilated near the apex; on one specimen the outer spots are irregularly joined together, so that the elytra appear to be irregularly trivirgate. Many of the specimens have two irregular prothoracic stripes, usually interrupted so as to appear like four angular spots. On the prothorax also some darker scales are scattered singly, giving the surface a speckled appearance. The size ranges from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

MICROBEROSIRIS ALBUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, in places obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with white scales, except on greater portion of rostrum.

Rostrum long, thin, and moderately curved; with minute punctures. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides lightly rounded, base bisinuate; with dense, concealed punctures.

Elytra elliptic-cordate, not much but distinctly wider than prothorax, each separately rounded at base; with rows of rather large partially-concealed punctures in light striæ. *Pectoral canal* terminated at abdomen. *Legs* rather short; hind femora not extending to apical segment. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner and with only the extreme base clothed.

Hab.—South Australia (Macleay Museum); Adelaide (H. H. Griffith); Gawler, beaten from foliage (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1781.

A narrow, minute, elliptic species. The clothing is of an almost snowy whiteness, but sometimes with a faint-bluish tinge, and there are no traces of darker markings on any of the twenty-six specimens before me. Parts of the antennæ are quite black, and no part is of a distinct red; the apical fourth, or half, of the rostrum is usually of a more or less distinct red. Its tip, when at rest in the canal, appears almost to touch the abdomen, and the tip of the canal does extend to it.

AXIONICUS INSIGNIS, Pasc., var. INTERIORIS, n. var.

There are six specimens, three of each sex, in the Museum collection that were taken in the Victoria Desert by Mr. Helms during the Elder Expedition, marked as having been obtained under bark of Kurrajong, and identified, without comment, by the late Rev. T. Blackburn, as *Axionicus insignis*.

They differ, however, from normal specimens of that species in being decidedly narrower, with somewhat longer legs and with the conspicuous white markings of the normal form either entirely absent, or replaced by stramineous scales and somewhat differently disposed. Thus on all of them the prothorax is without the conspicuous apical patch of the normal form, the postmedian fascia of the elytra is less sharply defined and, although traceable, its presence appears to be marked by sparsity of scales before and after it, rather than to any special character of the scales themselves, as the snowy whiteness of the scales composing the fascia of the normal form. The size varies from 14 to 21 mm.

PERISSOPS OCHREONOTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, in places sometimes obscurely diluted with red, antennæ (club excepted) and tarsi red. With numerous spots of ochreous scales; with minute green scales scattered about. Under-surface and legs with whitish and ochreous scales.

Head with small punctures; with a feeble medio-basal line; with a deep fovea extending from eye to eye. Eyes large, facets moderately large. Rostrum rather wide; with an impunctate line along middle, elsewhere with numerous but rather small punctures, concealed on sides of basal half. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex to rostrum, somewhat shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with small punctures, but with some large ones at the sides in front; basal half (or two-thirds) with small granules, usually depressed and transverse. *Elytra* with outlines almost continuous with those of prothorax, strongly convex; with rows of small punctures, becoming large on sides; with transverse granules or narrow short ridges on three first interstices, and at bases of some of the others. *Femora* stout, each with a ridge terminating in a distinct tooth; tibiae compressed, lightly curved. Length, 6-8½ mm.

♀. Differs in being less convex, rostrum longer, thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures, and without a smooth median line; scape inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen evenly convex instead of with the intercoxal process shallowly depressed.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1457.

A strongly convex, narrowly elliptic species. The rather coarsely faceted eyes, large ocular fovea, and peculiar cephalic clothing are as in *semicalvus*, with which it would be associated in my table, but the two species are otherwise very different. The head is bald except for three ochreous spots: one behind each eye and one in middle. On the prothorax there is a stripe (sometimes broken up) on each side, several spots on the flanks, an elongate spot in middle of apex and one on each side of middle. On the elytra the spots are numerous but of irregular size and irregularly distributed. On the under-surface there are fairly numerous spots, including three on the second abdominal segment. The minute green scales cause the upper-surface to appear opalescent in certain lights. There are some dingy-brown or sooty scales scattered about, but they are very indistinct. On the hind parts of the elytra there are usually feeble rows of whitish scales, but these appear to be very easily abraded, as they are frequently absent, or greatly reduced in numbers. The third interstice at the base is distinctly raised, somewhat curved, and with numerous short transverse ridges. Numerous specimens were obtained at Malanda by beating branches of newly-felled trees. A specimen from Comboyne (New South Wales) appears to belong to the species, but is too much abraded for certainty.

PERISSOPS PARVUS, n. sp.

Of a dingy-red, antennæ almost flavous. Densely clothed with soft ochreous or muddy-brown scales, somewhat variegated on upper-surface; under-surface and legs with mostly whitish scales.

Head wide; punctures and ocular fovea concealed. Eyes rather small, distant, and coarsely faceted. Rostrum short, wide, and feebly curved; with coarse punctures behind antennæ, smooth and almost impunctate in front of same. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; punctures more or less concealed. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, sides very feebly rounded, and at base but little wider than prothorax; with rows of rather large, but more or less concealed, punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* moderately wide, with rather thin lightly-elevated walls, not much stouter at base than elsewhere. *Abdomen* with basal segment rather strongly convex, its apex very feebly incurved to middle. *Femora* stout, moderately dentate, tibiæ somewhat compressed. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1458.

The coarsely faceted and widely separated eyes are at variance with most species of the genus, and the suture between the two basal segments of abdomen is almost straight. But it appears better to refer the species to *Perissops* rather than to a new genus. It is the smallest species as yet referred to it. On the prothorax there are some sooty scales scattered about, and compacted into two feeble median spots, and two still more feeble apical ones. On the elytra there are a few sooty scales scattered about, and each interstice usually has a row of semi-erect whitish scales. The head is densely clothed.

TYRTÆOSUS FLAVONOTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, elytra, and rostrum sometimes diluted with red, antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Rather sparsely (denser and paler on legs than elsewhere) clothed with pale setæ or elongate scales, but elytra with numerous small spots of small, wide, flavous scales; a very conspicuous spot on each side of prothorax in front.

Head with dense punctures; with a rather feeble median carina, distinctly impressed behind each eye. Eyes rather close together. Rostrum with dense and rather coarse punctures behind antennæ, in front of same with smaller and sparser, but more clearly defined, ones. *Prothorax* with

strongly rounded sides; with dense round punctures, larger on sides and smaller about apex than elsewhere, nowhere confluent; median carina strong. *Elytra* cordate; with rows of large punctures in wide striæ, becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices much narrower than striæ, each with an irregular row of small punctures. *Metasternum* with a conspicuous oblique ridge on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna rather strong but not continuous. *Abdomen* with a single row of punctures across middle of each of the third and fourth segments; basal segment feebly depressed in middle. *Legs* stout; femora strongly dentate; hind tibiæ strongly dilated to apex. Length, 6-7½ mm.

♀. Differs in being stouter, rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, with smaller punctures, less numerous towards base, antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum, legs slightly shorter and basal segment of abdomen gently convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen, F. P. Dodd, H. Hacker, A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1301.

An abundant species, close to *microthorax*, but elytra more sparsely clothed and cephalic carina more feeble. On *microthorax* the scales are so dense that the interspaces between the elytral costæ are almost entirely covered, and on each elytron there is a conspicuous oblique stripe of pale scales, of which there is no indication whatever on the present species. On that species also the spot on each side of the prothorax is very faintly indicated, and would probably not be noticed unless specially looked for; on the present species, even with badly abraded specimens, the spots are usually very distinct.

TYRTÆOSUS MAJORINUS, n. sp.

♂. Jet-black, antennæ and tarsi reddish. Prothorax with long stramineous setæ, nearly all directed towards median carina, each side in front with a conspicuous spot of pale scales. Elytra with sparse, fawn-coloured scales scattered about, but with a spot of similar scales behind almost every large puncture, with somewhat larger spots of whitish scales irregularly scattered. Clothing of under-surface varying from white to black.

Head with rather dense punctures; with a short distinct medio-frontal carina; with a wide depression behind each eye; these closer together than is usual. Rostrum moderately long; basal half with dense and coarse punctures, somewhat linear in arrangement, apical half with much smaller, but clearly-defined, ones. *Prothorax* with strongly rounded sides; with large punctures, having a tendency to become

longitudinally confluent: median carina strong. *Elytra* slightly wider than in the preceding species, the punctures more distant and shallower, and the striae wider and shallower. *Metasternum* with a strong oblique ridge on each side between coxæ, and a distinct subconical tubercle between each ridge and medio-basal impression; punctures of episterna strong but not continuous. *Abdomen* with a distinct row of punctures across each of the third and fourth segments; first gently concave in middle, second suddenly but not strongly depressed below level of first. *Legs* stout; femora strongly dentate; hind tibiæ rather strongly dilated to apex. Length, $8\frac{1}{4}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs from the male, as does the female of the preceding species.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen, F. P. Dodd, A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1302.

The outer walls of the punctures, along the median half of the prothorax, are more or less tilted, so that, from certain directions, the derm there appears to be covered with numerous slightly-waved carinæ. At a glance specimens of this species appear to be simply large ones of the preceding species, but there are seventeen of it before me and forty-eight of the former, and the differences noted are constant.

TYRTÆOSUS NIGROMACULATUS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, in places more or less deeply stained or spotted with black. Clothed with stramineous scales, some on the prothorax and under-surface almost setose in character, but mostly fairly stout; elytra with wide, depressed scales, more or less congested into feeble spots in the striae. Legs with numerous thin whitish setæ.

Head with rather dense punctures, becoming coarser in front; a distinct impression behind each eye: these fairly close together in front. Rostrum moderately long, basal half with coarse dense punctures, becoming smaller and more sharply defined in front. *Prothorax* with strongly rounded sides; with large round punctures, nowhere confluent; median carina very feeble and scarcely traceable to apex. *Elytra* with punctures, striae, and interstices much as in *flavonotatus*. *Metasternum* with a rather strong oblique ridge on each side between coxæ, and with a rather small tubercle between each ridge and medio-basal impression; punctures of episterna not continuous. *Abdomen* with an irregular (semi-double) row of punctures across each of the third and fourth segments, basal segment gently concave. *Legs* stout: femora strongly dentate; hind tibiæ strongly dilated to apex. Length, 6-8 mm.

♀. Differs from the male much as in the two preceding species.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant, H. H. D. Griffith from F. P. Dodd); Cairns (E. Allen, A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1303.

A rather pretty species, allied to the two preceding ones, but without latero-apical spots of pale scales on prothorax. It is also allied to *microthorax*, but is narrower, prothorax considerably larger in proportion, and clothing very different. There are usually at least four distinct dark spots on the elytra (or six counting the shoulders), and these spots are rendered more distinct by their entire absence of clothing; the suture is frequently dark; the prothorax is usually darker than the elytra, but its depth of colour is uniform on the individual; the base and apex of femora and of abdomen are usually darker than the adjacent parts. On some specimens the head appears to have traces of a feeble medio-frontal carina.

TYRTÆOSUS SUBOPACUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy piceous-brown or black, somewhat diluted with red in places, antennæ and tarsi paler. Prothorax with fairly stout stramineous setæ, on each side in front a feeble spot of stouter and paler scales. Elytra with fairly numerous fawn-coloured scales scattered about, and condensed into numerous small spots, with a few sooty scales in parts. Under-surface with irregularly distributed scales, varying from white to sooty. Legs rather densely clothed, mostly with whitish setæ.

Head with coarse dense punctures in front; with or without a feeble median carina; a distinct depression behind each eye; these moderately close together in front. *Rostrum* moderately long; basal half with dense coarse punctures, somewhat linear in arrangement, apical half with smaller, but more clearly defined, ones. *Club* rather elongate. *Prothorax* with sides strongly and evenly rounded on basal three-fourths, but apex suddenly narrowed; with large round punctures, nowhere confluent; with a strongly raised, narrow, median carina. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, not much, but suddenly, wider than prothorax; with rows of large deep punctures in shallow striæ, becoming smaller posteriorly; third and fifth interstices distinctly, the second and seventh less noticeably raised above their fellows, and with transverse squamiferous granules. *Metasternum* with a strong oblique ridge on each side between coxæ, with a very feeble tubercle between each ridge and medio-basal impression; episterna each with a continuous row of strong punctures. *Abdomen* with basal segment flat and polished in middle, and suddenly

and strongly elevated above second; third and fourth each with a single row of punctures across middle. *Legs* stout; femora strongly dentate; all tibiae rather thin, lightly curved, and somewhat narrowed to apex. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs from the male in being somewhat stouter, the rostrum somewhat thinner, longer, shining, and with smaller and sparser punctures, especially towards the base; antennae inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum; basal segment of abdomen rather strongly convex, not polished, and but feebly elevated above second.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith from F. P. Dodd). Type, I. 1304.

In general appearance fairly close to several species of the genus, but abdomen of the male highly distinctive. The spots of pale scales on the elytra are not confined to the striae, but are frequently continued across several interstices, giving the surface a transversely fasciate appearance. The latero-apical spots on the prothorax are rather feeble, and each is composed of about six scales. The elytra appear to have four dark spots, but these are due more to absence of pale scales than to any other reason. There is a distinct depression behind each eye, narrow and rather deep towards the sides, and dilating towards the middle, so that the whole front of the head is somewhat depressed; this appearance, however, is somewhat obscured by the clothing. Some of the large, subbasal, elytral punctures are supplied with a small granule at the middle of each side.

TYRTÆOSUS ALTERNATUS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown, in places obscurely diluted with red; antennae reddish. Moderately densely clothed with stramineous scales, on the prothorax each scale arising from a puncture; on the elytra somewhat irregularly distributed, and in parts mixed with sooty scales.

Head with dense and coarse punctures; a rather narrow depression behind each eye. Rostrum moderately long, sides regularly incurved to middle; with dense and coarse punctures, becoming crowded and irregular towards base, but more or less linear in arrangement; an impunctate median line from near base to near apex. *Prothorax* with strongly rounded sides; with dense, round, and rather large non-confluent punctures; with a distinct and narrow median carina. *Elytra* subcordate, base distinctly wider than prothorax, basal half almost parallel-sided; with rows of large and somewhat angular punctures, becoming more rounded

on sides and smaller posteriorly; interstices as wide as, or wider, than seriate punctures, feebly wrinkled, with small granules, the alternate ones lightly but distinctly elevated, and carinated along middle. *Metasternum* obtusely ridged on each side between coxæ; episterna each with a continuous row of punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment rather short, flat in middle; second not much longer than third, third and fourth rather larger than usual, and each with two distinct rows of punctures across middle. *Legs* stout; femora strongly grooved and feebly dentate; four front tibiæ feebly, the others moderately, dilated at apex. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1305.

In size and general appearance strikingly close to *pollux*, but with the third and fifth interstices elevated above the adjacent ones. The teeth of the four front femora are very small and acute, but on the hind pair they are very feeble.

TYRTÆOSUS PUNCTIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Black, elytra in places diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Moderately clothed with scales and setæ, mostly ashen or ochreous, but in places sooty.

Head with large but comparatively shallow punctures in front, becoming smaller posteriorly. Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum at base; a feeble depression behind each. Rostrum comparatively short and stout, slightly dilated to apex; with dense and coarse punctures of almost even size throughout. Antennæ rather short; club large. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides feebly increasing in width from base to apical third, and then suddenly narrowed; with dense, large, non-confluent punctures; median carina very feeble, and traceable only about middle. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, each separately rounded at base, and without subhumeral incision; with rows of large punctures, in rather shallow striæ, and becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices much narrower than striæ, and each with a row of small punctures. *Metasternum* with very obtuse ridges on each side between coxæ; episterna each with an interrupted row of sparse punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment rather short and feebly depressed along middle, third and fourth each with two rows of setiferous punctures. *Legs* stout; femora rather lightly dentate; hind tibiæ feebly dilated to apex. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1306.

With an unusually stout and coarsely-punctured rostrum, much as in *crassirostris* (the punctures are quite as coarse

between antennæ as at the base), but readily distinguished from that species by the dentate femora. The colour and markings are somewhat suggestive of *nigromaculatus*, but the rostrum is very different. The type is almost certainly a male, but appears to be somewhat abraded.

TYRTÆOSUS FOVEIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Jet-black, in parts sometimes diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Not very densely clothed with scales, more or less ochreous on upper-surface, and paler on under-surface and legs.

Head with dense punctures, becoming fairly large in front; a distinct medio-frontal carina; a depression behind each eye, nowhere deep, becoming very shallow towards, and meeting at, carina. Eyes separated the width of rostrum at its extreme base. Rostrum rather long, noticeably dilated in front of antennæ, base notched on each side; basal half with dense and coarse punctures, somewhat linear in arrangement, and leaving a narrow median carina, elsewhere with smaller and sharply-defined punctures, sparser between antennæ than elsewhere. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with dense, large, round, non-confluent punctures; median carina strong. *Elytra* elongate, not much wider than prothorax, each separately rounded at base and without humeral notches, sides feebly rounded (almost parallel) to beyond the middle; with rows of large, deep punctures or foveæ on basal half; interstices much narrower than seriate punctures or foveæ, each with a row of distinct punctures. *Metasternum* with a moderate ridge on each side between coxæ; episterna each with an interrupted row of large punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment rather small and depressed in middle, third and fourth each with two rows of setiferous punctures across middle. *Legs* stout; femora rather lightly dentate; hind tibiæ moderately dilated to apex. Length, 9-11 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer and thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures, and abdomen with basal segment moderately convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1307.

A large elongated species, at first sight apparently belonging to *Mechistocerus*, but with very different mesosternal receptacle. On the prothorax the scales form three very feeble longitudinal stripes, and an irregular transverse one (all very indistinct on slight abrasion). On the elytra they are usually condensed into small spots or feeble transverse fasciæ. The punctures are very large on the basal half (or two-thirds) of

the elytra, where each is separated from its fellows by a transverse ridge that is almost level with the interstices; so that there the elytra do not appear to be striated, but posteriorly the punctures become much smaller and the striation more evident. The rows of punctures on the interstices cause these, from some directions, to appear as narrow, slightly undulating ridges.

TYRTEOSUS BIVULNERATUS, n. sp.

Black, parts of elytra and of legs obscurely diluted with red, antennæ and tarsi reddish. Moderately clothed with reddish-ochreous setæ, on the prothorax forming three feeble longitudinal stripes, and on the elytra many compacted into feeble spots.

Head with dense and fairly coarse punctures; a curious impression behind each eye. Eyes separated the width of rostrum at extreme base. Rostrum rather long and thin, a distinct notch on each side of base; basal half with fairly coarse punctures, subseriately arranged, elsewhere with smaller but more sharply-defined ones, but almost impunctate along middle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base strongly bisinuate and more than thrice the width of apex; with dense, large, round punctures, in places more or less confluent; with a very strong median carina. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, sides feebly rounded to beyond the middle, with a very distinct subhumeral notch on each side of base; punctures and interstices peculiar. *Metasternum* with a rather feeble ridge on each side between coxæ; episterna each with an interrupted row of punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment scarcely once and one-half the length of second, its apex lightly incurved to middle; third and fourth with comparatively dense setiferous punctures, as on rest of abdomen. *Legs* stout; femora rather strongly grooved and edentate; all tibiæ distinctly dilated to apex, the four hind ones conspicuously bidentate on outer apex. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1308.

The clothing on the elytra is feebly variegated, but the setæ are scarcely stouter than those on the prothorax. The depression behind each eye is deep and sharply defined; it is narrowest at the inner portion of the eye, and dilates outwardly (instead of inwardly as in other species); in its middle there is a narrow shining costa. With the head set out but attached to the body it is more or less concealed. The prothoracic punctures, although many are round and isolated, exhibit a tendency to become more or less confluent, especially along the middle, so that, when viewed obliquely, there

appear to be numerous feeble ridges extending parallel with the median carina. The elytra at first appear to have very wide striæ and narrow interstices, but this is not the case, as the striæ are really very narrow (this is very noticeable posteriorly) and supplied with irregular punctures; these are rather large on the basal half, and each appears to be supplied with granules that really belong to the interstices. The interstices are much wider than the striæ, and each, except the suture, is more or less distinctly ridged along the middle, and with a conspicuous row of punctures on each side of the ridge. The dentition of the four hind tibiæ is suggestive of *Psepholacipus*.

TYRTÆOSUS BIFOVEICEPS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Head with coarse and somewhat irregular punctures in front; a rather deep and somewhat pyriform impression behind each eye. Eyes separated the width of rostrum at extreme base. Rostrum rather long and thin, notched on each side of base; basal half with rather coarse punctures, subseriately arranged, and leaving a median carina, which is distinct only at extreme base, apical half with small punctures, but absent along middle. *Prothorax* and *elytra* with outlines much as in preceding species; *metasternum*, *abdomen*, and *femora* much the same. All tibiæ dilated to apex, the four hind ones not bidentate at outer apex. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1309.

The types of this and the preceding species are uniques; their shape and general appearance are much the same, and the sculpture of the present species might be regarded as simply an exaggeration of that of the preceding; but the four hind tibiæ are so different, *inter se*, that I have not hesitated to describe them as distinct. The depression behind each eye is much as in the preceding species, but is rather less sharply defined; the one behind the right eye is somewhat obscured by an oblique (but not shining) ridge, but the other is simple. The type is certainly somewhat abraded, but the clothing that is left consists of more or less ochreous setæ, and was apparently very similar to that of the preceding species. The prothoracic punctures are rather larger than in that species, and with a less tendency to become confluent. The elytra about the basal half appear to have striæ much wider than the interstices, owing to the punctures there (although large) not being sharply defined, but on the apical half of the elytra the striation is deep, narrow, and sharply defined, the interstices much wider than the striæ, and, except the suture, each

ridged along middle. The type of the present species is probably a male, as the basal segment of its abdomen is distinctly depressed in the middle; in the type of the preceding species it is gently convex.

TYRTÆOSUS SQUAMICEPS, n. sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown, antennæ and tarsi paler, elytra in parts stained with black. Moderately clothed with fawn-coloured or pale-ochreous scales, on the prothorax forming three feeble longitudinal stripes (the interspaces mostly with sooty scales) and on the elytra usually compacted into many feeble spots, on the head (except between eyes) denser than elsewhere.

Head with dense punctures, normally concealed by clothing. Eyes separated the width of rostrum at extreme base. Rostrum not very long and rather wide, sides lightly incurved to middle, with rather coarse and dense punctures about base, but small elsewhere. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; punctures not very large, shallow, and more or less concealed; without median carina. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, subhumeral notches distinct, sides lightly rounded; striation deep and narrow, with more or less concealed punctures; interstices flattened, about twice the width of striæ, and with more or less concealed punctures and granules. *Mesosternal receptacle* shorter and less elevated than usual. Metasternum scarcely ridged on each side between coxæ; episterna each with a somewhat irregular row of punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment slightly flattened in middle, apex lightly incurved to middle; third and fourth each with a row of strong punctures across middle. *Legs* moderately stout; femora feebly grooved and feebly dentate; tibiæ rather thin, all slightly narrowed to apex. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat thinner, sides less noticeably incurved to middle and with sparser punctures, and abdomen with basal segment moderately convex.

Hab.—North Queensland (Blackburn's collection); Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1310.

In general appearance close to *castor*, but with femoral teeth much smaller and elytra without two distinct white spots. Each elytron appears to have a large dark medio-lateral space, due partly to being there stained with black, and partly to its clothing being sparse and mostly sooty. The depression behind each eye is extremely feeble, and might fairly be regarded as absent.

TYRTÆOSUS CONCINNUS, n. sp.

Velvety-black, in places obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. With rather dense, fawn-coloured scales, on the prothorax forming three distinct longitudinal lines, and on the elytra closely compacted into numerous small spots; prothorax between the stripes and elytral interstices with longer and usually paler scales. Head and legs densely, the under-surface rather sparsely, clothed.

Head with dense but more or less concealed punctures. Eyes widely separated, no depression behind them. Rostrum moderately long, sides distinctly increasing in width towards, but notched at, base; basal third with rather coarse and somewhat crowded punctures, elsewhere with sparse and more or less minute punctures, but absent from middle. *Prothorax* strongly transverse; median carina absent. *Elytra* subcordate, not much wider than prothorax, with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly; interstices on basal half much narrower than striæ, but becoming wider and flatter till on the posterior declivity they become distinctly wider than the striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* and *abdomen* as in preceding species. *Metasternum* not ridged on each side between coxæ; episterna each with an interrupted row of punctures. *Legs* moderately long; femora rather feebly grooved and lightly dentate; tibiæ all somewhat narrowed to apex. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1311.

A rather pretty little species; at first appearing like a large specimen of the preceding one; but clothing denser (notably on the legs), elytral interstices narrower, and antennal insertion not quite the same. The clothing if at all constant (it is evidently in perfect condition on the type) should render the species every distinct. To the naked eye the prothorax appears to have a dark spot on each side of the base, the derm there being glabrous; on the elytra the fawn-coloured scales form numerous small spots, and one larger one on the middle of each; each of the larger ones is rendered more conspicuous by a small spot of sooty scales before and one after it; there is also a similar sooty spot common to the second and third interstices at about one-fifth from the apex. The prothoracic punctures are so placed that each appears to be bounded behind by a transverse or semi-circular granule, these being very conspicuous from in front.

TYRTÆOSUS BREVIROSTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, sometimes obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather densely clothed with stout

fawn-coloured and sooty scales, the sooty ones very sparse on under-surface.

Head with coarse more or less concealed punctures. Eyes widely separated, a narrow normally-concealed depression behind each. Rostrum rather short, wide, and almost straight; with dense and coarse punctures, but on basal third concealed. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, deep, non-confluent punctures; median carina scarcely, or not at all, traceable. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex, not much wider than prothorax, subhumeral notches almost absent; with rows of large, deep punctures; interstices in places wider, in places narrower, than punctures, with sparse granules, but surface more or less concealed by clothing. *Mesosternal receptacle* larger and more elevated than usual. Metasternum with a conspicuous ridge on each side between coxæ; episterna each with a continuous row of punctures. *Abdomen* with basal segment not as long as second and third combined, depressed in middle, apex lightly incurved to middle; third and fourth each with two rows of squamiferous punctures. *Legs* stout; femora strongly dentate; hind tibiæ lightly dilated to apex. Length, $4.4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly thinner, shining, and with concealed punctures only at extreme base, the punctures elsewhere small but clearly defined; antennæ inserted just perceptibly nearer base than apex of rostrum (instead of in the exact middle), and basal segment of abdomen moderately convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd and A. M. Lea); Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker). Type, I. 1312.

The mesosternal receptacle is unusually stout, and the rostrum unusually short for the genus. It is a subcylindrical species, with clothing so dense as to greatly obscure the derm of the elytra. The sooty scales are distributed in small patches on the upper-surface, causing this, to the naked eye, to appear speckled; the interstices each have a row of stout scales, but as these are similar in colour to the surrounding ones they are but little evident; each elytral puncture is also supplied with a scale. The junction of the fourth and fifth interstices on the posterior declivity is marked by a small spot, conspicuous to the naked eye, of pale scales, encircled by dark ones, and is alike on all six specimens under examination. The punctures of the under-surface are larger and denser than usual.

TYRTEOSUS APICICOLLIS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, in parts obscurely stained with darker brown. Moderately clothed with fawn-coloured scales.

Head with numerous, but not crowded, punctures of moderate size; a rather narrow depression behind each eye. Eyes separated the width of extreme base of rostrum. Rostrum moderately long, thin, and parallel-sided, notched on each side of base; basal half with coarse crowded punctures, apical half with much smaller, but sharply defined, ones. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with dense, large, round, non-confluent punctures; median carina very feeble, and not traceable to base or apex; near apex deeply transversely impressed across middle. *Elytra* about one-fourth wider than prothorax, sides parallel to beyond the middle, subhumeral sinus scarcely traceable; with rows of large, but partially concealed, punctures; interstices much wider than punctures, each with a partially concealed median row of granules. Metasternum without a conspicuous ridge on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna interrupted. *Abdomen* rather large, first segment not as long as second and third combined, second much shorter than third and fourth combined; these each with two irregular rows of squamiferous punctures across middle. *Legs* comparatively thin; femora feebly dentate; tibiæ not dilated to apex. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Australia (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1313.

The apex of the prothorax is conspicuously elevated in front, owing to the deep subapical impression. The clothing on the upper-surface on the type is not variegated, but, as it is not uniformly distributed, the surface appears somewhat speckled. The head and exposed parts of the body have a bluish iridescence, but it is very faint and could easily be overlooked.

TYRTEOSUS MODICUS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown, in parts obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Prothorax with a dingy scale in each puncture, not, or scarcely, rising to general level, but with a feeble median line of longer and paler scales, and remnants of a line on each side. Elytra with rather dense and somewhat ochreous scales, with irregular spots or patches of sooty ones. Under-surface and legs with pale scales, sparser on abdomen than elsewhere.

Head with dense and rather coarse punctures. Eyes separated the width of extreme base of rostrum, a narrow depression behind each. Rostrum not very long, fairly stout, almost parallel-sided; basal half with coarse partially-concealed punctures, apical half with smaller (but not very

small) sharply-defined ones. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, large, round, non-confluent punctures; median carina not very strong, but traceable from base to apex. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, sides parallel to near apex, subhumeral sinus scarcely traceable; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Metasternum* without an elevated ridge on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna interrupted. *Abdomen* with second segment almost as long as third and fourth combined; these each with one row of punctures across middle. *Legs* not very stout; femora rather strongly grooved and feebly dentate, hind tibiæ slightly dilated at apex. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1314.

On the elytra there appear to be several irregular dark patches, due partly to patches of sooty scales, and partly to absence of paler ones. The scales more or less obscure the sculpture, but the interstices are mostly wider than the seriate punctures, and each appears to be supplied with a median row of granules. A second specimen from Mount Tambourine differs in being smaller ($4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), the scales on the elytra mostly sooty, the ochreous ones being distributed in irregular transverse spots or fasciæ, and a row of small granules on each interstice is seen where the derm has been abraded. The punctures on its head are somewhat smaller than on the type; its abdomen is flattened in the middle of the first segment, and on the type that segment is uniformly convex, but this difference is probably sexual.

TYRTÆOSUS FOVEIVENTRIS, n. sp.

Black or blackish, antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales, interspersed with white ones.

Head with dense but more or less concealed punctures. Eyes separated almost the exact width of extreme base of rostrum, a narrow but partially-concealed impression behind each. Rostrum moderately long; basal third with coarse, partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with rather small but clearly-defined ones. *Prothorax* small, about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with large round punctures, very close together, but nowhere confluent; median carina rather feeble but traceable from base to apex. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, base lightly trisinate, sides parallel to beyond the middle; punctures and interstices partially concealed. *Metasternum* with the dividing lines between the median and lateral portions very distinct, but not marked by elevated ridges; punctures of episterna

interrupted. *Abdomen* with basal segment depressed along middle, second about once and one-third the length of third or fourth, these each with two rows of squamiferous punctures across middle; apical segment with a large shallow fovea. *Legs* moderately stout; femora rather strongly grooved, the front ones moderately, the others lightly, dentate; hind tibiæ moderately dilated at apex, the front ones lightly, the middle ones not at all. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn's collection); Victoria (H. W. Davey). Type, I. 1315.

In general appearance close to *pollux*, but prothoracic carina shorter and less distinct; elytra more roughly sculptured and with narrower interstices, and metasternal episterna with punctures not continuous. Also close to *cinerascens*, but interstices not carinated towards base, and the space there flattened and irregularly punctate and squamose; this will also distinguish it from *pardalis*. The white scales are irregularly distributed in small spots on the elytra, causing these to appear speckled; on the prothorax there are three vague lines of pale scales (individually longer than those on elytra), but most of the scales are sooty and do not rise above their containing punctures. On the under-surface, and on the under-parts of the legs, the scales are mostly grey or of a dingy-white. The elytral punctures are fairly large, and appear to be more or less angular or quadrate, but the clothing is so distributed that few can be seen clearly; the interstices are usually wider than the punctures, and, where intentionally abraded, are seen to be covered with short transverse ridges or granules, so that the whole elytra have a peculiarly rough appearance; although their punctures (in comparison with those of many others of the genus) are not particularly large. The (three) specimens under examination appear to be all males.

TYRTÆOSUS BASIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Piceous; elytra red, in places deeply and irregularly stained with black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Elytra with somewhat ochreous scales congested into feeble spots; prothorax feebly clothed. *Legs* with thin, whitish scales or setæ.

Head with rather small and sparse punctures; interocular fovea rather large. Eyes separated the width of extreme base of rostrum: a deep angular impression behind each. Rostrum moderately long, distinctly notched on each side of base; basal third with coarse crowded punctures, elsewhere with small but usually clearly-defined ones. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, large, round, non-confluent punctures; median carina very feeble,

but traceable throughout. *Elytra* with base strongly trisinate, closely applied to and scarcely wider than prothorax; sides almost parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of rather large and somewhat distant punctures, in distinct striæ; interstices much wider than seriate punctures, ridged along middle, with a more or less obscure row of punctures on each side of each ridge. *Metasternum* very feebly ridged on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna interrupted. *Abdomen* with basal segment distinctly produced in middle of apex, so that there its length is almost equal to that of the three following combined, narrowly depressed along middle, each side of depression marked by a row of sparse but very distinct scales, becoming rather numerous at apex; second segment along middle very little longer than third or fourth, each of these with a conspicuous row of punctures across middle. *Legs* rather thin; femora moderately grooved and lightly dentate; hind tibiæ very feebly dilated at apex. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1316.

Readily distinguished from all previously described species by the abdomen of the male. At a glance the type is extremely like some of the small variegated species of *Melanterius*, and in fact, without examination of the mesosternal receptacle, it is quite impossible to decide as to whether many species belong to *Tyrtæosus* or to *Melanterius*. The derm, where not concealed by scales, appears to have a bluish iridescence, this being specially noticeable on the abdomen and on the dark parts of the elytra. The elytra are rather pretty owing to the spotting of the ochreous scales on the red derm and the many blue-black patches. On the prothorax the scales seldom rise to the general level. The depression behind each eye appears to be in the form of a triangle from certain directions. Two, near the base three, of the lateral interstices are highly polished, but this is a fairly common feature in the genus, and the amount of polish is probably due, to a certain extent, to rubbing by the femora.

Two specimens (from Kuranda) appear to be females, they differ from the type in being smaller ($3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.), with the basal segment of abdomen gently convex in middle, without longitudinal rows of scales, and the apex very feebly produced, so that, along middle, its length is only about equal to that of the third and fourth combined, and the second is conspicuously longer than the third or fourth. The rostrum is thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures, and the elytra are conspicuously wider than the prothorax, with the base less noticeably trisinate.

TYRTÆOSUS TRILINEALBUS, n. sp.

Black, with a slight bluish gloss. With rather sparse and irregularly distributed sooty scales; but prothorax with three conspicuous lines of white scales; a short oblique line of white scales on each elytron close to scutellum, and similar scales on suture on the posterior declivity. Legs with whitish and sooty setæ.

Head with small partially-concealed punctures. Eyes with rather smaller facets than usual, separated less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum not very long, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with rather small clearly-defined punctures, becoming larger and partially concealed about base. Antennæ inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum; club rather large. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, apex more than half the width of base; with moderately large, round, deep, sharply-cut punctures, becoming very small and sparse at apex; without median carina. *Elytra* cordate, each separately rounded at base, and without subhumeral incurvature, sides evenly rounded; with rows of rather narrow, suboblong punctures, in narrow, shallow striæ; interstices flat, wider than striæ, the second widest of all. *Metasternum* about two-thirds the length of the following segment; without an elevated ridge on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna almost continuous. *Abdomen* with first segment slightly longer than second and third combined, gently convex in middle, second subequal to third and fourth combined; each of these with a row of punctures across middle. *Legs* moderately long; femoral teeth acute but rather small; all tibiæ parallel-sided, except at ends, and not dilated at apex. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1317.

Referred to *Tyrtæosus* with hesitation on account of the base of the elytra and rather finely faceted eyes. At first sight it appears to belong to *Gymnoporopterus*, but the metasternum is rather long, with conspicuous episterna. The mesosternal receptacle has rather thinner walls and the basal portion smaller than usual, but the emargination is rather widely U-shaped; from some directions it appears to be open, but as its wall at the base is directed slightly forwards, it must be regarded as cavernous. The tarsi and antennæ are almost as black as the other parts. The type, judged by the abdomen, appears to be a female.

TYRTÆOSUS ABERRANS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi of a rather dingy-red. Moderately clothed with sooty scales, with many feeble spots of stramineous or whitish ones. Legs and under-surface with whitish setæ.

Head with crowded, somewhat indistinct punctures. Eyes rather larger and with somewhat smaller facets than usual; separated about half the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum rather short and wide; basal third with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller but clearly-defined ones. Antennæ rather short; scape inserted somewhat nearer base than apex of rostrum, and scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, basal half almost parallel-sided, punctures much as on preceding species; median carina absent. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex, base rather lightly trisinate, and not much wider than prothorax; with rows of suboblong punctures in rather feeble striæ; interstices feebly separately convex, distinctly wider than seriate punctures. *Metasternum* with a rather feeble ridge on each side between coxæ; punctures of episterna feeble, but apparently not interrupted. *Abdomen* with first segment feebly depressed in middle, apex very feebly incurved to middle, as long as second and third combined; second slightly longer than third and fourth combined; each of these with a very feeble row of punctures across middle. *Legs* stout; femora rather strongly dentate; tibiæ not dilated at apex, somewhat angular near outer base, but not dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1318.

Another minute aberrant species of the genus, but not sufficiently so to be regarded as generically distinct. The mesosternal receptacle, however, is normal. The clothing to a certain extent obscures the punctures and interstices of the elytra, but where visible the interstices do not appear to be in any way roughly sculptured.

As the Australian species of this genus have now been almost doubled since my first table of the species, and the genus is a rather difficult one, a second and enlarged table is here given. A character which at first would appear to be of considerable use in subdividing it is the median prothoracic carina; in many species it is strong and continuous, and in others entirely absent; but as there are several species in which it is so feeble that it might be regarded as absent, and others in which it varies to a certain extent individually, it has not been used.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| A. Front femora only edentate | <i>urens</i> |
| AA. All femora edentate. | |
| a. Four hind tibiæ bidentate near outer apex | <i>bivulneratus</i> |
| aa. Four hind tibiæ not so armed. | |
| b. Punctures of metasternal episterna continuous throughout | <i>inermis</i> |
| bb. Punctures interrupted. | |
| c. Elytral interstices conspicuously ridged | <i>bifoveiceps</i> |

- cc. Elytral interstices not ridged.
- d. Interstices each with a single row of distinct punctures *quadrato-lineatus*
- dd. Interstices densely punctured *crassirostris*
- AAA. All femora dentate.
- B. Elytra with large punctures, causing the second, third, and fourth interstices to appear to be double *imitator*
- BB. Elytral interstices not apparently doubled.
- C. Elytra with third and fifth interstices conspicuously elevated above their fellows.
- e. Third interstice wider and more conspicuously elevated near base than elsewhere *pulcher*
- ee. Third not especially conspicuous near base.
- f. Basal segment of abdomen of male suddenly elevated above second *subopacus*
- ff. Basal segment normal.
- g. Shoulders very little (in male not at all) wider than widest part of prothorax *trianguliferus*
- gg. Shoulders distinctly wider than prothorax.
- h. Femora feebly dentate *alternatus*
- hh. Femora strongly dentate *squamivarius*
- CC. Elytra with third and fifth interstices not conspicuously elevated.
- D. Punctures of metasternal episterna continuous throughout.
- i. Each of third and fourth segments with a single row of punctures across middle.
- j. Metasternum with an oblique ridge on each side between coxæ.
- k. Of medium size *dolosus*
- kk. Of minute size *aberrans*
- jj. Metasternum without oblique ridges between coxæ.
- l. Prothorax with three conspicuous lines of snowy scales *trilinealbus*
- ll. Prothorax without lines of snowy scales.
- m. Both outer side pieces of mesosternum with punctures *incaillidus*
- mm. Inner side piece without punctures.
- n. Elytra with interstices much narrower than seriate punctures *concinus*
- nn. Interstices at least as wide as seriate punctures.
- o. Elytra with two submedian spots of whitish scales *castor*

- oo. Elytra without such spots *squamiceps*
- ii. Each of third and fourth abdominal segments with two rows of punctures or densely punctured.
- p. Head carinated *carinatus*
- pp. Head not carinated.
- q. Elytral interstices each with a row of larger scales set amongst the others *laterarius*
- qq. Elytral interstices without such larger scales.
- r. Elytra with third and fifth interstices distinctly wider than the others *interstitialis*
- rr. Elytra with these interstices not distinctly wider than the others.
- s. Pronotum with majority of scales not elevated above their containing punctures *pollux*
- ss. Pronotum with majority of scales so elevated.
- t. Abdominal sutures straight.
- u. Clothing of upper-surface mostly sooty *macrops*
- uu. Clothing of upper-surface not at all sooty *ichthyosomus*
- tt. Abdomen with suture between two basal segments curved in middle.
- v. Metasternal episterna each with two conspicuous rows of punctures on posterior half *mixtus*
- vv. With one row only *brevirostris*
- DD. Punctures of metasternal episterna interrupted.
- E. Each of third and fourth abdominal segments with one row of punctures across middle.
- w. Front sides of prothorax with spots of pale scales.
- x. Pale scales condensed to form an irregular V on elytra *microthorax*
- xx. Pale scales not so condensed.
- y. Size, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., or less *flavonotatus*
- yy. Size, 8 mm., or more *majorinus*
- ww. Front sides of prothorax without pale spots.
- z. Antennæ almost black *corpulentus*
- zz. Antennæ more or less reddish.
- a. Comparatively large and robust *vetustus*

- aa. Of small size.
 - b. With a subtriangular depression behind each eye *basiventris*
 - bb. Without such a depression.
 - c. Some interstices entirely glabrous ... *albolineatus*
 - cc. No interstices (except on sides) entirely glabrous.
 - d. Elytral scales brick-red and sooty ... *modicus*
 - dd. Elytral scales grey and sooty.
 - e. Third and fourth abdominal segments with irregular punctures and elongate scales ... *ustulatus*
 - ee. These segments with regular punctures and rounded scales *amulus*
- EE. Each of third and fourth abdominal segments with two rows of punctures, or densely punctured.
- F. Front of prothorax suddenly elevated ... *apicicollis*
- FF. Front not so elevated.
 - G. Elytral punctures or foveæ very large on basal half ... *melanterioides*
 - GG. Elytral punctures or foveæ much smaller and more uniform.
 - H. Metasternum with a sub-erect tubercle on each side near hind coxa.
 - f. Derm black or blackish ... *religiosus*
 - ff. Derm of elytra reddish with black markings ... *nigromaculatus*
 - HH. Metasternum without tubercles near coxæ, or if present extremely feeble.
 - I. Eyes separated considerably less than width of rostrum at base.
 - g. Funicle with first joint slightly shorter than second ... *ciccrascens*
 - gg. Funicle with first joint slightly longer than second.
 - h. Femora feebly dentate *assimilis*
 - hh. Femora strongly dentate ... *pardalis*
 - II. Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum at base.
 - J. Metasternum without distinct ridges.
 - i. Size, 5 mm., or less ... *æquus*
 - ii. Size, 6 mm., or more *foveiventris*

- JJ. Metasternum with a distinct ridge on each side between coxæ.
 K. Elytra densely clothed *biseriatus*
 KK. Elytra with much of their surface glabrous.
 L. Elytra with soft white scales condensed to form transverse markings *bifasciatus*
 LL. Elytra without such markings.
 M. Size, less than 5 mm. *punctirostris*
 MM. Size, more than 9 mm. *foveipennis*

NOTES ON TABLE.

AAA. The dentition is very feeble in *imitator*, especially on the four hind femora.

B. Some of the other interstices have this peculiar appearance, but it is more conspicuous on the ones mentioned.

i. The sides of the segments are usually densely, or at least irregularly, punctured.

q. On densely squamose species, such as *laterarius*, this character is not at once apparent, but on looking at the elytra from behind, the rows of larger scales are quite distinct.

DD. This character is not always to be relied upon, but it is a very useful feature, and notes are given on the species in which it is known to vary. The episternum shortly before its front triangular extension is narrowed and punctures are absent from the narrowest portion. In the other species, although the punctures are frequently denser at the ends, at least one row is traceable at the narrow part.

E. On *bifasciatus* the punctures are in irregular semi-double rows for the greater portion of these segments, but on the median fifth they sometimes appear to be in single rows.

G. The punctures on the basal half of the elytra are always large, but on *melanterioides* they are quite unusually so.

H. This is more conspicuous on the male than on the female; it has nothing to do with the acute ridge between the coxæ, the apex of which from some directions may appear to be tuberculate. On *foveipennis* a vague remnant of it is traceable.

JJ. On the majority of species of the genus there is a strong oblique ridge on each side of the metasternum between the coxæ. It was not found advisable, however, to use the character as a main feature of the table, as the gradations between acutely elevated and absent are numerous. When the metasternum is examined from the side, there is a line whence the surface appears to slope down to the margin on one side, and on the other to the middle, and this line may appear to be somewhat like a ridge, but the ridges referred to in the table are distinct and rather narrow elevations above the surface.

TYRTÆOSELLUS, n. g.

Head fairly large, partially concealed from above. Eyes large, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum more or less parallel-sided, moderately long and curved. Antennæ rather thin, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; scape the length of funicle; funicle with first joint stouter and longer than second, second longer than third; club ovate. *Prothorax* as long as wide, or feebly transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* narrow, but distinctly wider than prothorax, usually parallel-sided to beyond the middle. *Pectoral canal* deep, terminated between four front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle widely U-shaped, cavernous. Metasternum rather long, but shorter than following segment; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* rather long, two basal segments large, suture between them straight; three apical segments depressed below the others; third and fourth conjoined slightly longer than second or fifth. *Legs* long and thin; femora feebly grooved, dentate or not, posterior extending, or almost extending, to apex of elytra; tibiæ thin, feebly diminishing in width to apex. Elongate, strongly convex, squamose, fasciculate or not.

In my table of genera allied to *Cryptorhynchus* ⁽⁵⁾ would be placed in I. Of the genera placed there in appearance they are nearest to *Pezichus*, but the hind femora do not pass the elytra (in *coxalis* and *nigrofasciatus* they extend to the apex, in *attenuatus* and *alternatus* almost to the apex). The rostrum although fairly long in the females is shorter than in *Pezichus*. The species are all very small in comparison with those of that genus. In the table referred to, under *ii*, two genera are placed as having edentate femora, and four as having dentate femora. I believe the four species referred to the present genus are truly congeneric, despite the facts that two have dentate, and two edentate, femora. The species with edentate femora differ from those referred to *k* in the table, *Queenslandica* (now *Orochlesis*) and *Scleropoides*, in the narrower and more convex body, longer legs and much narrower tibiæ; from those referred to *kk* the straight suture between the two basal segments of abdomen associates them with *Tyrtæosus*. The only valid distinguishing feature that I can find between these species and *Tyrtæosus* lies in the tibiæ. In these species the tibiæ are long, thin, and gradually decrease in width from near the base to the apex, or at any rate the hind pair so decrease. In *Tyrtæosus* the tibiæ are either of even width throughout, or they dilate in width to the apex, the hind pair usually

(5) Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 1907, pp. 401-403.

being conspicuously wider at apex than elsewhere. This difference appears very slight to found a genus upon; nevertheless the four species are so obviously closely related, and in facies and clothing certainly different, to *Tyrtæosus*, that it does not appear to be desirable to refer them to that genus. The second abdominal segment slopes down at an angle of 45° ; in most species of *Tyrtæosus* the descent is more gradual; the species of that genus usually also have decidedly shorter legs.

Femora dentate.

Elytra with a dark oblique post-
median fascia *nigrofasciatus*

Elytra without such a fascia *coxalis*

Femora edentate.

Elytra with third and fifth interstices
raised above their fellows *alternatus*

Elytra without alternate interstices
raised *attenuatus*

TYRTÆOSELLUS COXALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and tarsi reddish, elytra partly reddish. Moderately clothed with sooty scales, with three vague lines of paler ones on prothorax, and a wide, somewhat irregular, sutural one on elytra; with stout scales interspersed, and on the elytra more or less upright. Under-surface of body and of legs mostly with whitish clothing.

Head with dense, normally concealed punctures. Rostrum almost parallel-sided, almost as long as prothorax; basal half with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller but fairly dense and clearly-defined ones. Antennæ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of middle; with dense, round, partially-concealed punctures; with a short and feeble median carina. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, parallel-sided to middle; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Under-surface* with rather dense and large punctures. *Femora* lightly but distinctly dentate, hind pair extending to apex of elytra; hind coxæ each with a whitish fascicle. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures, concealed only at extreme base, antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum, and hind coxæ not fasciculate.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); Kuranda (G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 1477.

The elytra are reddish along the middle, except about base, for a space of two or three interstices on each side of suture, the parts there usually being covered with pale scales.

TYRTÆOSELLUS NIGROFASCIATUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather densely clothed with more or less muddy-grey scales. Each elytron with a distinct oblique fascia of sooty scales, commencing on the side about middle, and terminated on the third interstice in a fascicle; behind same a short stripe of white scales, terminated at a feebly-elevated fascicle or oblique stripe of sooty scales; near base with a fairly large fascia of sooty scales, extending obliquely to near the shoulder. A feeble dark fascia on middle of prothorax. Scutellum with snowy scales.

Head with normally concealed punctures. *Rostrum* about as long as prothorax, almost parallel-sided; basal half with coarse, concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller but clearly-defined ones. *Antennæ* inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex half the width of middle; with dense, fairly large, round punctures. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, basal half almost parallel-sided; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures, becoming small posteriorly. *Under-surface* with fairly dense punctures of moderate size. *Femora* lightly but distinctly dentate, hind pair extending to apex of elytra. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); Kuranda (G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 1478.

The elytral clothing should render this species very distinct. Judged by the rostrum the two typical specimens are males.

TYRTÆOSELLUS ATTENUATUS, n. sp.

Blackish, in parts obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Rather densely clothed with dingy-greyish scales, somewhat variegated with paler and darker ones; with numerous stout, semi-upright ones interspersed.

Head with rather coarse, normally-concealed punctures. *Rostrum* rather thin, parallel-sided; basal half with coarse concealed punctures, then with smaller but clearly-defined ones to antennæ, in front of same with minute ones. *Antennæ* inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex almost as wide as base; with dense, round punctures; with a short and very feeble median carina. *Elytra* thin, sides about basal fourth almost parallel-sided and then narrowed to apex; with rows of large, almost-concealed punctures, becoming very small posteriorly. *Under-surface* with fairly dense punctures of moderate size. *Femora* edentate, hind pair extending almost to apex of elytra. Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1479.

The elytral attenuation commences nearer to the base than in other species of the genus. Parts of the elytra appear to be obscurely diluted with red, especially where the scales are paler than elsewhere. The type (whose sex is doubtful) is unique, but its shape should be distinctive. The clothing may not be constant; on each elytron there appears to be a vague triangle of sooty-brown scales extending from the side (from near the base to beyond the middle) to the third interstice slightly beyond the middle, behind this triangle the scales are paler than elsewhere, so that a wide sutural space on the posterior declivity is clothed with scales that appear almost white to the naked eye.

SOPHRONOCIS, n. g.

Head rather large. Eyes moderately large, coarsely faceted. Rostrum short, wide, and almost straight. Antennæ moderately stout, inserted about middle of rostrum; scape distinctly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate, the others very short; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex lightly produced, base strongly bisinuate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, base distinctly wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated just behind front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle rather strongly raised, emargination semicircular; cavernous. Metasternum about the length of the following segment; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* with first segment as long as second and third combined, its apex lightly incurved to middle, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather long and thin; femora neither grooved nor dentate, hind pair not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ lightly compressed.

Close to *Tyrtæosus*, but suture between first and second segments of abdomen not quite straight, and the femora edentate. In the table of genera allied to *Cryptorhynchus* ⁽⁶⁾ would be associated with *Scleropoides*, from which it differs in the much shorter rostrum and scape, and non-grooved femora.

SOPHRONOCIS ALBONOTATUS, n. sp.

Black, in places feebly diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi red. Moderately clothed with black suberect scales, variegated with small spots of whitish ones.

Head with dense punctures, of moderate size between eyes, smaller elsewhere; ocular fovea fairly large. Rostrum

(6) Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 1907, pp. 401-403.

wide, almost as long as prothorax, sides diminishing in width from base to antennæ, then obliquely dilated to apex; basal third with dense and rather coarse punctures, elsewhere with small, and rather sparse ones. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, convex, apex about half the width of middle; with dense partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* almost thrice the length of prothorax and about one-fourth wider, base trisinate, median sinus more pronounced than the others; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures; interstices narrower than punctures, except posteriorly. *Under-surface* with somewhat irregularly distributed punctures, larger on basal segment of abdomen than elsewhere. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1518.

On the type, whose sex is doubtful, there are eight whitish spots on the prothorax: four across middle, three near apex, and an elongated medio-basal one. On each elytron there is a small median and two subapical spots, but a few white scales are scattered singly elsewhere. On the under-surface the scales are sparse and mostly whitish. There are three feeble whitish spots on the head.

LEUCOTHYREOCIS, n. g.

Head fairly large, but almost concealed from above. Eyes rather small, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum of moderate length and width, distinctly curved. Antennæ moderately thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum and shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, base bisinuate, sides rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* strongly convex, narrowly cordate, each separately rounded at base. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle scarcely elevated above coxæ, base rather large, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. Metasternum long; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* large, sutures straight, first segment as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather short; femora strongly grooved and edentate; tibiæ almost straight.

Rather close to *Tyrtæosus*, but femora edentate and strongly grooved. In the table of genera allied to *Cryptorhynchus* ⁽⁷⁾ would be associated with *Queenslandica* and *Scleropoides*; from both of which it is distinguished by the straight apex of first abdominal segment, and elytra not trisinate at base. At a glance the typical species appears

(7) Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 1907, pp. 401-403.

to belong to *Athyreocis* of the *Poropterus* group, but the metasternum is long, scutellum present, femora strongly grooved, and abdomen different. It also resembles some of the densely-clothed species of *Ampagia*, but the abdomen and femora are normal. The metasternum and basal segment of abdomen at first appear to be of the same length, but in the exact middle the metasternum is a trifle shorter.

LEUCOTHYREOCIS CONVEXUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy reddish-brown, parts of under-surface almost black. Densely clothed with light-brown or fawn-coloured scales, variegated in places with paler and darker ones, but on scutellum conspicuously white. With numerous stout, erect scales interspersed.

Head with dense, concealed punctures. *Rostrum* almost the length of prothorax, sides gently incurved to middle; basal two-thirds with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller, clearly-defined ones. *Scape* inserted about two-fifths from apex to rostrum. *Prothorax* strongly convex, very little wider than long; with dense, concealed punctures. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides decreasing in width from near base; with rows of rather large, partially-concealed punctures, in distinct but shallow striæ; interstices with dense, concealed punctures. *Under-surface* with rather coarse but more or less concealed punctures. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat thinner, punctures smaller and concealed for a shorter distance, and antennæ inserted slightly nearer to middle of rostrum. The abdomen also is rather more convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1538.

On the prothorax the erect scales are more numerous across the middle and at apex than elsewhere, but they do not form fascicles. On each elytron, however, there is a distinct black fascicle on the third interstice about the middle. On two specimens there are fairly distinct and rather numerous pale spots on the elytra, but on another almost all the depressed scales, on the upper-surface, are more or less of a dingy-grey.

GYGÆUS. (8)

The original diagnosis of this genus simply pointed out two characters of the abdomen in which it differed from *Tyrtæosus*. As at least two species occur in Queensland, some additional particulars may be given.

(8) Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1885, p. 273.

Forehead somewhat sinuous. Eyes rather coarsely faceted. Elytra much wider than prothorax, base trisinate. Mesosternal receptacle somewhat depressed in front, walls rather thin and U-shaped; cavernous. Metasternum somewhat shorter than the following segment; episterna wide. Legs moderately long; femora obtusely dentate. Body winged.

GYGÆUS PRODIGUS, Pasc.⁽⁹⁾

I am indebted to Dr. Gestro for a Fly River co-type of this species. It, and four specimens from the Coen River (North Queensland), all have the rostrum black, whereas the type was described as having it castaneous, but this may have been due to immaturity or to individual variation. The sulcus at its apical sides is simply a feeble continuation of the scrobe. The second joint of the funicle is distinctly longer than the first. On the prothorax there is a feeble median carina, which at the base appears as a scutellar lobe, and at the apex as a fasciculated crest. On each side of the suture, near the base, there are some small, shining granules, varying in number from three to six.

GYGÆUS SQUAMIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown or light-brown scales, more or less conspicuously variegated with greyish or stramineous ones; elytra in places with sooty scales. With numerous stout, suberect scales scattered about, and on swellings condensed into fascicles. Abdomen with sooty scales, except at base and sides.

Head with concealed punctures; forehead lightly sinuous. Rostrum long and rather thin, sides lightly incurved to middle; apical third with dense and not very small punctures, elsewhere punctures concealed, but with a distinct median carina. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second; club elongate, sutures oblique. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with a short median carina; with feeble swellings, supporting four distinct fascicles across middle, and two at apex; with large, dense, concealed punctures. *Scutellum* moderately large. *Elytra* about once and one-half as wide as long, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures; suture with numerous shining granules on basal half and with a distinct fascicle crowning the posterior declivity; third interstice with a distinct fascicle near middle,

(9) *L.c.* pl. II. f. 10.

and a larger one, mixed with granules, near base; fifth with two rather small fascicles. *Femora* rather lightly dentate. Length, $9\frac{1}{4}$ -11 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum distinctly thinner, punctures concealed only on basal third, elsewhere polished, and with minute punctures. Scape inserted slightly nearer the middle of rostrum, and abdomen a trifle more convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen, J. A. Anderson, F. P. Dodd, H. Hacker, and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1540.

Readily distinguished from *prodigus* by the prothorax being bifasciculate in front instead of crested. The upper-surface is much like that of many species of *Desmidophorus*. The fascicles and the paler scales give the upper-surface a somewhat mottled appearance. The patch of sooty scales on the abdomen covers most of its surface. On the flanks of prothorax there is a vague, sooty stripe, obliquely continued on to each shoulder; and near apex of elytra there is a narrow, transverse stripe of similar scales. On old or dirty specimens, however, the clothing of the upper-surface appears to be of a more or less uniform muddy-brown. The situation of the forehead is traceable, although partially masked by scales.

CRYPTORHYNCHUS APICIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and parts of tarsi reddish. Apex of prothorax and posterior declivity of elytra with dense stramineous scales, fasciculate in places; rest of upper-surface glabrous, or sparsely and indistinctly clothed. Under-surface with sparse, sooty scales, and a few stramineous spots. Legs rather sparsely clothed.

Head with dense punctures and an obtuse median ridge. Rostrum rather long; with crowded and rather coarse punctures, becoming smaller in front; with a rather feeble median ridge. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with a continuous median carina, narrow at each end, and thickened in middle; with numerous large granules, each with a frontal puncture. *Scutellum* round, very distinct, and within a depression. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, about one-third wider than prothorax; with semi-double rows of very large punctures or foveæ, becoming small posteriorly; with a few irregularly distributed granules. *Legs* long; femora rather lightly dentate. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—Victoria (Blackburn's collection from C. French). Type, I. 1521.

The sculpture is unusually coarse, on part of the elytra being suggestive of that of *Melanterius semiporcatus*, and this, with the curious clothing, render the species very distinct.

The patch on the elytra is widest near its summit, then narrowed to about halfway to the apex, and then almost parallel-sided to the apex itself. The mesosternal receptacle is peculiar, it slopes gently upwards from base to apex, with the walls in front abruptly vertical to near the bottom, but there each is directed forwards, like a short wedge. But it is probable that these wedge-like processes are concealed by the front coxæ, on specimens with the prosternum closely applied to the mesosternum. Very faint approaches to a similar structure may be seen in *pictifrons* and *verus*.

BOTHYNACRUM OCHREONOTATUM, Lea, var.

A female, from Cairns, evidently belongs to this species, but differs from the type female in having no white post-median patch on the elytra, the same being replaced by conspicuous ochreous spots, similar to the others on the upper surface.

PEZICHUS DECIPIENS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Moderately, but somewhat irregularly, clothed with rusty-brown scales, in places compacted into feeble fascicles; elytra with several small, transverse spots of white scales.

Head small; with dense and rather shallow punctures; a narrow impression behind each eye, and with a feeble medio-frontal ridge. Rostrum long, thin, and rather lightly curved, sides slightly dilated to base; apex with small and rather dense punctures, becoming larger towards and rather coarse at base. Antennæ thin; scape inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum, about as long as funicle and club combined; second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides strongly rounded; with large round granules, or small tubercles; with a very conspicuous carina, on apical three-fourths. *Scutellum* round and distinct. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large and rather distant punctures, becoming very small posteriorly; third and fifth interstices somewhat elevated, except posteriorly. Apical segment of *abdomen* widely excavated and notched at tip. *Legs* long; femora moderately dentate, hind pair passing tip of elytra. Length, 12-13½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the apical segment of abdomen evenly rounded at apex, and not excavated in middle.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1539.

There are five specimens of this species before me, and as three have the apical segment of abdomen with a large

impression, and the tip notched, they are evidently males, as the other two, evidently females, have the apical segment different. It appears to be very close to *binotatus*, but in that species the sexual differences of the rostrum, antennæ, and legs are very marked. In the present species the only distinct ones are in the abdomen. The rostrum is perhaps a trifle shorter in the male than in the female, but its punctures, and the insertion of antennæ, are practically identical. The female may be distinguished from the female of *binotatus* by the prothorax being covered all over with large granules or small tubercles. On *binotatus* the prothorax is entirely without granules for a considerable space along each side of middle. This species also has the third interstice gently and regularly elevated from near the base to beyond the middle. On that species the third is elevated into a small but distinct tubercle near the base, then depressed, and about the middle gently undulated, or elevated into feeble tubercles. On the prothorax there is a small, elongated (but easily abraded) fascicle on each side of middle; in the middle itself there is an obscure whitish spot. On the elytra there are rather numerous small fascicles on the third and fifth interstices, and sometimes on others. The narrow white spots are on the third about middle, on the fifth near it, on the seventh beyond middle, and three or four on the ninth; but they are sometimes obscured, and are easily abraded.

EPISODIOCIS INCONSTANS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish, antennæ and tarsi reddish. Moderately clothed with rusty-brown or ochreous-brown scales, obscurely variegated with sooty ones; a few stout whitish scales on apical portion of elytra.

Head with dense partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum rather long, thin, and parallel-sided; with dense punctures, moderately large and distinct in front of antennæ, larger and partially concealed behind same. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* rather small, moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of middle; with very dense partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, base lightly trisinate, sides parallel to slightly beyond the middle; with rows of large, more or less oblong punctures, in places partly concealed, and becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with dense punctures; third with a small subfasciculate tubercle near base, and another in middle, fifth with two in similar positions, and another fairly close to apex. *Under-surface* with dense, partially-concealed punctures. With a wide shallow depression, common to metasternum and to basal

segment of abdomen. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate, hind pair not extending to tip of abdomen. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, punctures concealed only about base; scape inserted somewhat nearer the middle of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen somewhat convex in middle.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra (H. J. Carter and H. W. Brown); Wollongong (A. M. Lea); Queensland: Mount Tambourine and Cairns (Lea). Type, I. 1546.

Rather close to *microderes*, but smaller, less densely clothed, and with more acute femoral teeth. The elytral tubercles are rather small, but being clothed with darker scales than on the surrounding parts they are fairly distinct. On the type male there is a small spot of white scales on the third interstice of each elytron beyond the second tubercle, but four other specimens are without such spots. The specimen from Cairns (a female) has sooty scales forming several obscure transverse fasciæ on elytra, the subbasal and median tubercles on the fifth interstice are very feeble, and there is no subapical one.

PROTOPALUS HIRTICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Black. Moderately clothed with ochreous and stramineous scales and setæ; elytra with long blackish hairs on suture and close to same about middle; third interstice with a conspicuous pale fascicle near summit of posterior declivity; antennæ with numerous long, blackish hairs, on one side of five apical joints of funicle, and of basal joint of club.

Head strongly convex; with sparse, normally-concealed punctures, a very feeble median ridge between eyes. Rostrum long, inflated about base and again at apex; with coarse, irregular, partially-concealed punctures, but in front with smaller and clearly-defined ones, and with a narrow, impressed line. Antennæ long and thin, inserted almost at tip of rostrum; scape passing eyes a short distance, almost as long as funicle and club combined; funicle with two basal joints very long, distinctly longer than the five apical joints and club combined, first about once and one-half the length of second: club with oblique sutures. *Prothorax* strongly convex, subconical, lightly transverse, with large round granules or small tubercles, regularly disposed, with a strong but not continuous median carina. *Elytra* strongly convex, about one-fourth wider than prothorax, widest across shoulders, thence with oblique sides to near apex; with rows of large, round punctures, becoming small posteriorly; suture distinctly raised in middle and with numerous short

transverse ridges, elsewhere with sparser and more feeble ones. *Mesosternal receptacle* slightly cavernous, walls thin. *Legs* long and thin; front coxæ with a small tubercle; femora lightly dentate, hind ones passing apex of elytra. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being more robust, the elytra less wedge-shaped. Rostrum shorter, with smaller punctures, sparser clothing, and without an impressed line at apex. Antennæ much shorter, scape not passing eyes, first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second, the five apical joints and base of club without special hairs. Basal segment of abdomen more convex. Legs much shorter, and hind femora just passing apex of elytra.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1464.

In general appearance much like *schonherri* variety *antennarius*, but mesosternal receptacle slightly cavernous and shoulders narrower. The antennæ of the male are very similar, but on *schonherri*, and on its variety, the long hairs are confined to the funicle, but on this species there are some on the basal joint of club as well (on some small ones, however, the long hairs are very sparse on the club). The whitish spot on the sutural ridge is also not present on this species. *Cristatus* has wider elytra, without pale fascicles, and antennæ very different. *Tectus* is smaller, with rostrum of female (the only sex at present known) much shorter, and clothing very different. The antennæ shoulders and clothing are very different to those of *dromedarius*. All the specimens (sixteen) under examination were taken at night at Malanda on an old stump.

CRATOMEROCIS, n. g.

Head rather small. *Eyes* rather large, facets rather coarse. *Rostrum* long, thin, and curved. *Antennæ* thin; scape about the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elliptic ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* subcordate, base trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep, terminated between middle coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* U-shaped; slightly cavernous. *Metasternum* rather short; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* wide, intercoxal process wide, all sutures free, two basal segments large. *Legs* rather long; femora stout, dentate; tibiæ compressed, hind pair strongly falcate; tarsi thin, third joint moderately wide and deeply bilobed. Convex, squamose, fasciculate, winged.

Close to *Onidistus*, but the hind tibiæ conspicuously falcate and forehead not quadrisinuate. The receptacle is slightly cavernous, in which it agrees with *O. araneus* and

subfornicatus, but in *O. nodipennis* it is decidedly open. From *Paleticus* it is distinguished by the hind tibiæ and free abdominal sutures. The only known species is very conspicuous on account of its spots of flavous scales. The hind femora are ridged on the lower-surface, the ridge itself being angulated in two places, somewhat lightly at the basal third, and strongly at the apical third; in consequence the hind femora from some directions appear conspicuously bidentate, from others, however, they appear to be unidentate only.

CRATOMEROCIS FLAVONOTATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ (club excepted) and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with dark chocolate-brown or blackish scales, closely applied to derm, but interspersed with stout suberect ones, in places compacted into feeble fascicles. Prothorax with a fairly large, round, medio-basal spot of flavous scales, each side near apex (but invisible from above) with a smaller spot, each elytron with two small spots: one on the third interstice, the other on the eighth.

Head with dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, parallel-sided except at base; basal portion with punctures in rows separated by distinct ridges, elsewhere with sparse and minute punctures. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, not twice as long as wide, base strongly trisinuate, sides feebly rounded to beyond the middle, thence rapidly diminishing in width to apex, which is obtusely notched; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures; third and fifth interstices each with two feeble elevations, supporting fascicles; a few small granules (sometimes concealed) on suture. Hind *femora* with a very strong tooth, and a dentiform process between tooth and base, the other femora acutely, but not very strongly, dentate. Length, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant, F. P. Dodd, and H. H. D. Griffith); Mossman River (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 1497.

A very distinct species. With the head in position it appears to have the punctures entirely concealed by scales, but when removed from the body the base is seen to be covered with dense, clearly-defined punctures on a space defined from the densely-clothed part by an evenly-curved (not quadrisinuate) line. The sexes are not very sharply defined. The male has a slightly stouter rostrum than the female, with the

basal punctures more advanced towards the middle, and the antennæ inserted a trifle closer to the apex of rostrum.

RHÆOCNEMOCIS, n.g.

Head of moderate size and evenly convex. Eyes large, coarsely faceted. Rostrum long, thin, and curved. Antennæ thin; scape inserted rather close to apex of rostrum, and considerably passing same; two basal joints of funicle moderately long; club elongate-elliptic, sutures oblique. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base almost truncate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, sides parallel to beyond the middle. *Pectoral canal* narrow, deep, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle U-shaped, walls thin; slightly cavernous. Metasternum slightly shorter than the following segment. *Abdomen* large, suture between two basal segments indistinct in middle, third and fourth comparatively large, their combined length distinctly more than that of second or fifth. *Legs* long; femora stout, strongly dentate, hind pair passing apex of elytra; tibiæ compressed, falcate; tarsi thin, first and fourth joints elongate. Squamose, fasciculate, winged.

Some of the characters, especially of the under-surface, appear to denote an approach to *Pezichus*, but the legs are very different and the elytra are without the small fascicles of whitish scales⁽¹⁰⁾ just beyond the middle that are almost invariably present in the allies of *Protopalus*. It appears to be allied to *Onidustus*, and may be placed after *Cratomerocis*, from which it differs in its unidentate hind femora, abdominal sutures, and base of head.

RHÆOCNEMOCIS POSTERUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi more or less reddish. Rather densely clothed with brownish scales, variegated in places with paler and darker ones; with fairly numerous, suberect scales interspersed.

Head with punctures concealed. Eyes separated less than width at base of rostrum. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, somewhat dilated towards but notched on each side of base; basal third with rather coarse, concealed punctures, elsewhere with sparse and small ones. Scape inserted about one-fifth from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of middle; punctures dense, but normally concealed. *Elytra* subcordate, base distinctly trisinuate; with rows of rather large,

(10) There are several spots of whitish scales on the elytra, but not elevated into fascicles.

partially-concealed punctures: third interstice feebly elevated in parts. *Under-surface* with fairly large, partially-concealed punctures. Length, 5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum rather more curved. punctures concealed only near extreme base; antennæ somewhat shorter, and not inserted so close to apex, and legs somewhat shorter.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1496.

The posterior declivity is rather conspicuously variegated with spots or stripes of black and almost flavous scales; on one specimen the balance of the scales there are of a whitish-grey, on the other they are brownish. On other parts of the elytra there are a few feeble greyish spots. On the prothorax the clothing is almost uniformly pale-brownish, but along the middle it forms a median line, apparently concealing a very feeble carina. On the sterna the scales are more or less ochreous. The teeth of the hind femora are very large, more than thrice the size of the others.

PSEUDONIDISTUS CALVICEPS, n. sp.

Black: antennæ and tarsi reddish, rostrum and parts of the legs diluted with red. Upper-surface densely clothed with rusty-brown or muddy-brown scales, interspersed with stout erect ones, that in places are compacted into fascicles.

Head densely clothed in front, but elsewhere bald and shining; trisinate, median sinus widest, the others immediately behind eyes. Rostrum moderately long, basal third carinated along middle, and with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Antennæ thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, with four obtuse tubercles crowned by fascicles across middle; with large, irregularly distributed, and normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* briefly subcordate, at base no wider than prothorax, but sides from base obliquely dilated, then parallel, and then arcuate to apex; with irregular rows of very large partially-concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; each shoulder and third and fifth interstices with obtuse, fascicle crowned tubercles. *Meta-sternum* with a curved row of large punctures on each side. Basal segment of *abdomen* also with a curved row on each side, its suture with second marked in the middle by a conspicuous fovea. *Femora* clavate, strongly and acutely dentate; tibiæ thin and compressed. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea); New South Wales: Tweed River (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 1522.

In size and general appearance very close to *cordatus*, but forehead with median sinus wider and shallower, no punctures at base of second abdominal segment, and elytra with a tubercle on each shoulder. The abdominal fovea is much as on *cordatus*, although it was not mentioned in the description of that species. The under-surface of both specimens is almost glabrous, but this may be due to abrasion. The rostrum of the specimen from the Tweed River is slightly longer than that of the type.

PALETONIDISTUS FOVEICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ (club somewhat darker) and tarsi red. Sparsely and unevenly clothed, but legs densely clothed.

Head with forehead obscurely quadrisinuate, but with a distinct median carina. Rostrum moderately long, evenly curved, sides slightly dilated at middle (where antennæ are inserted); on basal fourth with irregular rows of coarse, partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with small and rather sparse ones. Scape slightly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length, but first stouter than second; club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base, near base in middle with a deep and moderately large fovea. Elytra distinctly but not much wider at base than prothorax, widest at about middle; with irregular rows of rather small, squamiferous punctures, not in striae except at sides; with a large tubercle on third interstice near base, and a much smaller one in middle, a large one on second interstice about summit of posterior declivity, and a smaller one before middle; base on each side of scutellar region with a small shining tubercle. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather strongly elevated and sloping downwards to base and apex. Metasternum with a row of large punctures behind each middle coxa. *Abdomen* with first segment slightly longer than second and third combined, its suture with second deep at sides, and distinct across middle, each side near base with a few large punctures; apical segment rather densely punctured. *Legs* long; femora rather strongly dentate, hind ones just passing apex of elytra. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1463.

Differs from *trisinuatus* in its sparse punctures, conspicuous medio-basal fovea of prothorax, number and disposition of tubercles, mesosternal receptacle more conspicuously elevated, distinct suture between two basal segments of abdomen, hind femora passing elytra, etc. *Illidgea*, to which at first glance it appears to belong, has coarsely-faceted eyes, edentate femora,

etc. To the naked eye the upper-surface has a dingy-greyish appearance. On the elytra the posterior declivity has denser and paler scales than elsewhere, but the tubercles are crowned with sooty scales. On the prothorax there are six fascicles, of which the outer median ones are smaller and paler than the others. There are no distinct punctures on the prothorax, although most of its derm is exposed. The four large elytral tubercles are of even size, the smaller ones between them are crowned with scales, rendering them fairly conspicuous; there are also a few tubercular swellings on the sides.

POROPTERUS CONSTRICTIFRONS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ, tibial hooks, and claws more or less red. Irregularly clothed with muddy-brown and ashen scales, a few almost black; each elytral puncture with one wide scale.

Head with minute punctures and very finely shagreened; ocular fovea small but clearly defined. Rostrum rather long and thin, slightly dilated to apex, with numerous and usually clearly-defined punctures. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, apex produced but not bilobed; with four rather large round tubercles across middle, the outer ones smaller and nearer the apex than the inner ones, towards base with some smaller subobsolete ones; subapical constriction very deep and continuous across summit. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, widest at about basal third; with rows of large punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; third interstice with two fairly large tubercles, one at about basal fourth, the other crowning the posterior declivity, which is rather long; with several feeble tubercular swellings elsewhere; with some shining squamiferous granules on and near suture and on tubercles. *Mesosternal receptacle* U-shaped, walls thin but rather stouter at base than elsewhere. *Abdomen* with straight, deep sutures to three middle segments. *Legs* long and thin; posterior femora passing apex of elytra; third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 11 mm.

Hab. — North Queensland (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1296, in South Australian Museum.

The subapical constriction is deep and continued from side to side, causing the prothorax to appear as if a wire had been bound across it when soft. This character will readily distinguish it from *rhyticephalus*. In many species of the genus the constriction is deep at the sides, but not continuous across the summit. The type appears to be somewhat abraded, and is probably a female.

POROPTERUS PARVIDENS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ tibial hooks and claws more or less red. Rather sparsely clothed with large ashen-grey scales, usually becoming much darker on tubercles; under-surface and legs with ashen scales irregularly mixed with sooty ones, the legs with stout sooty setæ as well; apical half of head and rostrum to antennæ rather densely clothed.

Head with minute punctures, and very finely shagreened; ocular fovea rather large but partly concealed. Rostrum moderately long, sides very feebly incurved to middle, obsolete carinated along middle to antennæ, apical third with fairly dense but rather shallow punctures. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape rather short; first joint of funicle stouter, but slightly shorter than second. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide; with two large median tubercles; subapical constriction interrupted in middle, deep and irregular on sides; elsewhere deeply and irregularly grooved. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* suddenly, but not much, wider than prothorax, subparallel-sided to near apex; with large distant punctures, larger on sides than elsewhere; with four large tubercles—two at basal fourth and two crowning the posterior declivity; between these four smaller tubercles placed transversely, the inner ones much larger than the outer ones, but considerably smaller than the four large ones; shoulders tuberculiform. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather large and elevated at base, emargination with thin widely-U-shaped walls, sloping down to front coxæ. *Abdomen* with basal segment as long as three following combined, these with straight sutures, those of the third and fourth deep. *Legs* long and thin; femora subclavate, very feebly dentate, posterior passing elytra; third tarsal joint rather wide and deeply bilobed. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat shorter legs (but the hind femora pass the elytra), rostrum longer, thinner, clothed only near base and with smaller but more clearly-defined punctures, and antennæ inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant); Cairns (H. W. Cox and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1297, in South Australian Museum.

In some respects an aberrant species and approaching *Illidgea*, but head not as in that genus, eyes larger and with smaller facets, abdomen with second segment distinctly longer than third, etc. It is a narrow, deep species, with large tubercles, some of which are sometimes obscurely diluted with red. The teeth of the four hind femora are so small that they could be readily overlooked; those of the others are

larger, but still small and more or less concealed by the clothing.

POROPTERUS ORNATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less red. Sparsely and irregularly clothed with scales varying from ashen to sooty, tubercles with black fascicles, but on prothorax varied with ochreous and whitish scales; legs rather densely clothed; a small patch of pale scales near each eye.

Head with fairly large but sparse and shallow punctures. Eyes with coarser facets than usual. Rostrum moderately long, somewhat dilated to apex; with numerous clearly-defined punctures. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted two-fifths from apex to rostrum; second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. *Prothorax* longer than wide, sides strongly rounded; apex produced and slightly concave, with a conspicuous fringe about the concave portion; subapical constriction deep and abruptly terminated at fringe; with a median carina, feeble near apex, but appearing at base as a scutellar lobe; with four fasciculated tubercles across middle, and two slightly behind the median ones; with large, round, irregularly-distributed punctures. *Elytra* narrow and deep, not much wider than widest part of prothorax; sides with large and usually somewhat angular, distant punctures or foveæ, along middle and on posterior declivity much smaller; third interstice with three distinct but rather small tubercles, the first at about basal fifth, the third near summit of posterior declivity, the second halfway between the others; fifth with three somewhat smaller tubercles, each placed slightly behind its fellow on the third; some small shining squamiferous tubercles on suture and on tubercles. *Mesosternal receptacle* shorter, but otherwise as in preceding species. *Abdomen* with first and fifth segments each about as long as the others combined, suture between first and second deep at sides, but distinct across middle, the other sutures deep and straight. *Legs* long and thin; posterior femora passing apex of elytra; third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Bau Bau (Blackburn's collection): Queensland: Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker). Type, I. 1298, in South Australian Museum.

On the prothorax there is a distinct irregular patch of pale scales, commencing at the median fascicles and continued along the carina to the base; there are also two small medio-apical whitish fascicles, feebly indicated from behind, but very distinct from in front. Many of the elytral punctures have a transverse impression from each side. I cannot satisfy

myself as to whether one specimen has a minute scutellum or not, but the other is certainly without one. Both specimens appear to be feminine.

POROPTERUS CONVEXUS, n. sp.

Black: antennæ of a dingy-red. Sparsely clothed with thin scales varying from muddy-brown to sooty; but legs, especially the tibiæ, rather densely clothed.

Head with fairly large but sparse and shallow punctures in front, towards base with numerous small punctures and finely shagreened. Ocular fovea rather large and transverse. Eyes coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, sides slightly swollen between base and antennæ, and feebly dilated in front of same to apex; with dense, clearly-defined punctures, coarser behind than in front of antennæ, but with an impunctate space along middle between same. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape rather short; first joint of funicle stouter but scarcely, if at all, longer than second. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides rounded in middle, apex feebly produced and rounded; subapical constriction deep, regular and continuous; with four very obtuse tubercles across middle; carina represented only by a feeble scutellar lobe; sides with very few punctures, but with a deep groove at base. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* narrow, strongly convex, much deeper than wide; non-tuberculate; sides obscurely striated and with comparatively small and distant punctures, elsewhere with very small punctures, but in places transversely impressed. *Mesosternal receptacle* with basal portion rather large and convex, emargination semicircular. *Abdomen* with first segment as long as three following combined, and somewhat longer than fifth, its suture with second distinct at sides, but deeper and wider across middle, second somewhat shorter than third and fourth combined. *Legs* long and thin; hind femora passing apex of elytra; third tarsal joint moderately wide and deeply bilobed. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, 1. 1299, in South Australian Museum.

A narrow, deep species, with non-tuberculate elytra; its coarsely-faceted eyes are rather aberrant for the genus. Of the described species it is perhaps nearest to *longipes*, but that species has wider and differently sculptured elytra and finely faceted eyes. The elytra when viewed from the side appear to be strongly rounded from the base to the basal fourth, and then to sweep round evenly to the apex, so that it is difficult to decide as to where the posterior declivity commences. The type is probably a male.

POROPTERUS RUBETER, Er.

Var. A. Two specimens from Victoria (Victorian Alps, Blackburn's collection; and Bright, H. W. Davey) differ from Tasmanian specimens of this species in being smaller ($5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), and with a large and conspicuous pale triangle on each elytron; the triangle commences on each shoulder, extends to the second interstice near the middle, and then has a rounded outline to the side. On the rest of the upper-surface, however, the clothing is less variegated and more uniformly distributed than on Tasmanian specimens, and the fasciculate tubercles on the elytra are less conspicuous.

OPHRYTHYREOCIS, n. g.

Head small, forehead somewhat sinuous. *Eyes* small, prominent, distant, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and not very thin, lightly curved. *Antennæ* moderately long, scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* round and conspicuously elevated. *Elytra* at base not much wider than prothorax, and about twice as long. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between or near middle coxæ. *Meso-sternal receptacle* of variable shape, cavernous. *Metasternum* short; *episterna* indistinct. *Abdomen* with two basal segments large, third and fourth usually depressed below level of second and fifth. *Legs* short; femora indistinctly grooved and very feebly dentate; tarsi with third joint rather wide and deeply bilobed.

This genus is proposed for three weevils having the general appearance as of minute members of the *lithodermus* group of *Poropterus*, but distinguished from *Poropterus* by the femora. But the genus is distinct on account of the conspicuously elevated scutellum, a character almost unique in the Australian *Cryptorhynchides*. The scutellum also is not clothed with scales, but has a greyish, waxy-looking coating. With them, but as somewhat aberrant on account of its longer legs, has been associated *Poropterus valgus*, which has a similar scutellum. Its front femora are certainly neither grooved nor dentate, nor are the four hind ones distinctly grooved, but as on a close examination very feeble grooves are traceable, and extremely small teeth⁽¹¹⁾ may be seen amongst the scales, it appears desirable to transfer it from *Poropterus*, in which it would certainly not have been placed had I previously observed the femoral teeth.

(11) The teeth are visible with difficulty and from one direction only.

Legs long, front tibiæ twisted at apex ... *valgus*

Legs short, front tibiæ not twisted.

Third and fourth segments of abdomen
scarcely depressed below level of
fifth *microps*

Third and fourth distinctly so depressed.

Eyes very prominent *exophthalmus*

Eyes moderately prominent *ferrugineus*

OPHRYTHYREOCIS EXOPHTHALMUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, interspersed with numerous stout, sub-erect ones, in places forming fascicles.

Head partly bald, and with the forehead lightly sinuous. Eyes latero-frontal, small and very prominent. Rostrum rather wide, sides lightly incurved to middle; behind antennæ with numerous erect scales, evidently concealing coarse punctures, in front with dense punctures. *Prothorax* decidedly transverse, moderately convex, apex about half the width of base; with dense, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, sides rather strongly rounded, base truncate; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* distinctly depressed below second and fifth. *Femora* stout, lightly but (from some directions) distinctly dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, sieved from rotting leaves (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1517.

On the prothorax six very feeble fascicles may be traced. On the elytra there are very feeble ones on the second and fourth interstices. Some of the erect scales, both isolated and in the fascicles, are sooty. So far as it is possible to judge, on account of the clothing, the punctures in the elytral rows are quite as large near apex as elsewhere. The type is almost certainly a male.

OPHRYTHYREOCIS VALGUS, Lea.

A specimen from Victoria (Blackburn's collection) possibly belongs to this species: if it is, it is a female, and differs from the type in being smaller ($3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.), with somewhat less prominent eyes and front tibiæ not distorted at apex. The rostrum is thinner, with smaller but not concealed punctures, and clothed only at base. The scutellum is as conspicuously elevated as is that of the type, but the clothing or exudation on it is of a redder tone.

PSEUDOPOROPTERUS IRRASUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Clothed with dingy scales: with rather thin suberect ones scattered about.

Head with very large punctures, partially concealed towards base. *Rostrum* stout, slightly dilated in front of antennæ, parallel-sided behind same; with four rows of very large punctures, becoming smaller and irregular in front. *Scape* moderately stout, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base truncate and more than twice the width of apex, with very large, deep punctures, crowded together; with a somewhat sinuous median carina. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, shoulders very feebly produced, sides rounded, posterior declivity strongly rounded; with rows of very large, but in places partially-concealed punctures; interstices each with a row of small, shining granules. *Abdomen* with very large punctures on two basal segments, fifth with crowded smaller ones, third and fourth conspicuously depressed below level of others. *Femora* moderately long, strongly grooved, edentate, hind pair extending to tip of elytra. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bluff (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1889.

In appearance fairly close to *Acalles doriae* ⁽¹²⁾ but wider, with larger punctures and different clothing. On the upper-surface there are numerous rather dingy light-brown scales scattered about in some spots (some paler than others), but quite regularly clothing the suture; and there are numerous, but very indistinct, sooty-brown scales. On slight abrasion, however, the spotted appearance is lost. On the under-surface and legs the scales are mostly pale and rather thin, much like the suberect ones on the upper-surface. In a direct line the elytra are about once and one-half the length of prothorax, but along the curve they are fully twice as long. There are a few indistinct granules on the prothorax, mostly on the flanks.

Five specimens in the British Museum (from the Adelaide River) appear to represent a variety. They differ in having the pale-brown scales on the upper-surface almost confined to the apical half of the suture, elsewhere the scales are of a more or less sooty-brown, but with rather distinct whitish spots scattered about; of these there are from one to three on the second interstice, one or two on the third, and one on the fifth. One of them has the clothing on the apical portion of the suture whitish, and only three punctures (but those unusually large) on the second abdominal segment.

EURYCIS, n. g.

Head wide, partially-concealed from above, base evenly convex. Eyes small, widely separated, coarsely faceted.

(12) To be referred to *Pseudoporopectus*.

Rostrum wide, feebly curved; scrobes narrow and deep in front, but wide and shallow behind. Antennæ moderately thin, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; scape shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* scarcely longer than wide, sides strongly rounded, base with produced tubercles. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated just behind front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle rather large, elevated in front, emargination strongly transverse, cavernous. Metasternum very short; episterna narrow. *Abdomen* rather large, first segment almost twice the length of second, its suture with that segment distinct only at sides, third and fourth very short. *Legs* short and stout; femora edentate, shallowly grooved; tarsi linear, spongiose on lower surface. Briefly ovate, tuberculate, densely squamose, apterous.

The tarsi might fairly be regarded as linear, as the third joint is almost the exact width of the second, and this would associate the genus with *Scolyphrus*, *Agenopus*, and a section of *Poropterus* and of *Euryporopterus*. From *Scolyphrus* it is distinguished by the very different base of elytra; from *Poropterus* by the grooved femora, and from *Euryporopterus* by the convex base of head. The generic diagnosis of *Agenopus* is simply a brief comparison with *Poropterus* and *Mormosintes*, but the description of *A. agricola* indicates a very different looking species to the present one.

EURYCIS MULTINODOSUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, in places appearing as fascicles owing to numerous small tubercles.

Head with dense punctures. Rostrum scarcely as long as prothorax, but little more than twice as long as greatest width, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with four rows of large, round punctures, becoming smaller and crowded at apex. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, apex about one-fourth the width of middle; with some small tubercular swellings, and with crowded, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* not one-fourth longer than wide, sides nowhere parallel, and widest at about basal fourth; with irregular rows of large, more or less concealed punctures; interstices with numerous small tubercles. *Under-surface* with large, round, deep punctures. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia (old collection). Type, I. 1516.

The specimens were simply labelled 27/1/79 and 19/5/79, but are probably from South Australia. On one of them the scales are not at all variegated, but on the other there are

remnants of a transverse fascia at summit of posterior declivity. On the prothorax thirteen small tubercles (some of which are very feeble) may be counted; of these there are two near each margin, and eight are roughly arranged in the forms of two crosses, the basal piece of each of these being on the base halfway between the middle (where the thirteenth one is placed) and the side. On the elytra the tubercles are numerous, the most distinct ones are six at the base projecting forwards; across the summit of the posterior declivity there is a row of six fairly large ones, elsewhere but few are conspicuous.

PALETICUS LUTULENTUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, in places variegated with black ones. With numerous stout and usually rather pale scales scattered about, and in places compacted into feeble fascicles.

Head with concealed punctures. Ocular fovea rather wide. Rostrum long, sides lightly incurved to middle; basal half with concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with small, clearly-defined ones. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and slightly shorter than funicle; second joint of funicle longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded and narrowed from base to apex, apex half the width of base; punctures concealed. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large, round, and rather distant punctures, becoming small posteriorly; third interstice with a distinct tubercle at basal third, and another about middle; each shoulder tuberculate; with some small sutural granules. *Abdomen* with a deep curved impression on each side of base, terminating near middle in a fovea. *Legs* long; femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate, hind ones passing apex of elytra. Length, 8-9 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, especially in front of antennæ, coarse punctures less advanced towards middle; scape inserted slightly nearer the middle of rostrum, and two basal segments of abdomen gently convex instead of flat.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1523.

The suture between the two basal segments of abdomen is deep at the sides and distinct, although not deeply impressed, across the middle, but the segments are certainly not soldered together as in other species of the genus. In some respects it is allied to *frontalis* and *cordipennis*. There are four very feeble fascicles across the middle of the prothorax,

but at the apex the scales could not be regarded as forming fascicles. On the elytra they feebly crown the tubercles. On the upper-surface there are irregular patches of small sooty scales, having the appearance at the edges of the patches of being overlaid by the muddy-brown ones.

PALETICUS INFLATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish.

Head with concealed punctures. Ocular fovea rather small. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, not very thin, almost parallel-sided; basal three-fifths with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with rather small clearly-defined ones. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of five following joints combined; second joint of funicle longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides gently rounded, apex more than half the width of base. *Elytra* short, subcordate; base, except for a slight median sinus, truncate, and scarcely wider than prothorax, but sides dilated and strongly rounded: with rows of rather large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, the first not continuous to base; third and fifth interstices distinctly wider than the others, and feebly elevated; with a few feeble sutural granules. Basal segment of *abdomen* concave along middle, with a deep curved impression on each side of base. *Legs* as in preceding species. Length, 7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, coarse punctures less advanced towards middle, scape inserted slightly nearer middle of rostrum, elytra narrower towards apex, and basal segment of abdomen convex across middle.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); Mount Bellenden-Ker (Solari Bros.). Type, I. 1524.

The generic position of this species is somewhat doubtful, as the shoulders do not clasp the prothorax, still it does not appear advisable to propose a new genus on this character alone. The conspicuously dentate and non-grooved femora distinguish it from *Platyporopterus*. The clothing is not alike on the two typical specimens. On the male there are minute scales varying from grey to sooty, lightly scattered about, but becoming dense on apical portion of elytra and on the legs; it also has stout, sooty, suberect scales, not forming fascicles, but fairly numerous on prothorax, and on the elytra forming lines, more noticeable on the odd than on the even interstices. The female was probably more densely clothed, but has evidently been considerably abraded, as there are irregular patches of rather dense scales on the upper-surface; the dark, stout scales of the male are also replaced by muddy-brown ones. The female also has the third and fifth interstices feebly tuberculate.

at the basal third; in the male the swellings there are scarcely traceable. The elytra, in addition to having strongly rounded sides, slope upwards from the base, so that when viewed from the sides they appear to be conspicuously elevated above the prothorax. In consequence of the median impression the basal segment of the male abdomen appears to be bilobed.

EURYPOROPTERUS CRYPTODERMUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales; interspersed with numerous stout, sub-erect ones, in places compacted into fascicles.

Head with very dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum rather long and thin, sides lightly incurved to middle; with dense punctures throughout, but more or less concealed behind antennæ. Antennæ thin; scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base strongly bisinuate, sides strongly rounded, surface uneven; with four feeble fascicles across middle and two at apex; with rather large, irregular, concealed punctures; and with a thin, concealed median carina. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* short, base strongly trisinuate, with shoulders strongly produced, sides gently rounded to beyond the middle; with rows of large, rounded, more or less concealed punctures; third and fifth interstices each with a distinct fascicle at summit of posterior declivity, some feeble ones elsewhere. Punctures of *under-surface* concealed. Two basal segments of abdomen large, first as long as three following combined; a deep groove on each side of base, flattened or feebly depressed in middle. *Legs* rather short; femora feebly grooved, edentate, hind pair scarcely extending to apical segment. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat thinner, shining, with less of the base concealed, antennæ inserted not quite as close to apex of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen gently convex.

Hab.—South Australia: Adelaide (J. G. O. Tepper and Blackburn's collection): Victoria: Bostock. Type, I. 1779.

Of the species previously referred to the genus the fascicles would associate it with *annulipes* and *tenuifasciatus*; from the latter it is readily distinguished by the edentate femora, but the antennæ are quite as thin as in that species: from the former it is distinguished by the very different base of elytra. The clothing is so dense that the prothoracic punctures are entirely concealed, and even many of the large elytral ones. On the under-surface the sutures between the metasternum and its episterna are concealed. From some directions the second joint of funicle appears to be distinctly longer than the first, but the two are really of almost exactly the same length.

OMYDAUS PARVICEPS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and claws of a very dingy-red. Moderately clothed with scales, mostly more or less ochreous on upper-surface, mostly paler (usually whitish) on under-surface and legs.

Head small, with dense and coarse punctures. Rostrum long, thin, and moderately curved; basal half with coarse, partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with small but clearly defined ones. Scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle longer than first. *Prothorax* scarcely wider than long, sides rather strongly rounded, apex about half the width of middle; with dense, round punctures, larger about middle than on sides; with a narrow median carina. *Elytra* somewhat flattened, distinctly wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate, sides feebly diminishing in width to beyond the middle; with rows of large, rough, suboblong punctures; interstices with crowded punctures. *Under-surface* with dense punctures. Femora strongly and distinctly dentate; tibiæ compressed, punctures in rows separated by ridges, front pair strongly dentate in middle of lower-surface, and each with a small subapical tooth in addition to the terminal hook. Length, 7-8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd and G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 1527.

Allied to *subfasciculatus*, but decidedly narrower, front tibiæ distinctly arched on outer margin, and submedian tooth of lower edge more conspicuous; eyes larger and with finer facets; punctures very different, etc. The rostrum is decidedly longer and thinner than in any previously described species, although very similar to that of the following one. On the upper-surface there are a few sooty scales, but they so closely resemble the derm on which they rest that they can be seen with difficulty. There is a small but conspicuous spot of ochreous-red, or ochreous, scales on the flank of each elytron, half-way between the middle and hind coxæ. On the legs there are numerous rather long setose scales. The base of the head has numerous fine slightly-curved impressions, with small squamiferous punctures set at regular intervals, but they are normally concealed by the prothorax. The typical specimens (four) all have the basal segment of abdomen somewhat concave, so they are presumably males.

OMYDAUS TIBIALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Rather sparsely clothed with ochreous-red scales, of a brighter colour on upper- than under-surface.

Head rather small: with dense and coarse punctures. Rostrum rather long and thin, lightly curved; basal two-fifths with coarse punctures and feeble ridges, elsewhere shining and with small punctures. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; second joint of funicle longer than first. *Prothorax* and *elytra* with sculpture as described in preceding species. *Under-surface* with dense and rather coarse punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* gently convex. *Femora* strongly dentate; *tibiæ* strongly compressed, each with a thin outer flange, extending almost its entire length; with rows of punctures, separated by ridges. Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1528.

Readily distinguished from all previously described species by the wide and strongly compressed *tibiæ*. In general appearance it is like the preceding species, but the front *tibiæ* are without a median tooth. On the *elytra* the ochreous-red scales are more noticeable about the summit of the posterior declivity than elsewhere on the upper-surface; before and after same there are a few sooty scales, but they are indistinct, owing to their close resemblance to the derm. On the flank of each *elytron* there is a small conspicuous spot as on the preceding, and on several other, species. The type is probably a female.

OMYDAUS SCULPTILIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Irregularly clothed with scales, varying from almost white to rusty-brown.

Head with some small, clearly-defined punctures; a deep narrow impression behind each eye. Rostrum moderately long, lightly curved, sides gently dilated towards base; about base opaque and with not very large punctures, elsewhere shining and with small ones. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, very little shorter than funicle: two basal joints of the latter subequal in length. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded, and near apex deeply and narrowly impressed; with some large irregular punctures on sides and some smaller ones about apex: across median two-thirds with two deep and very conspicuous curved impressions, the median one interrupted in middle, the other not interrupted. *Elytra* distinctly wider than *prothorax*, scarcely twice as wide as long, base trisinate, sides subparallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large, distant punctures, becoming smaller towards sides and almost absent posteriorly. *Under-surface* with small and sparse punctures. *Metasternum* with a curved impression across middle. *Abdomen* with a strongly-curved impression towards base of

first segment, second distinctly longer than third. but not as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather long; front femora distinctly dentate, the others edentate; front tibiae with a strong median tooth, and a small subapical one, in addition to the terminal hook. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1529.

The type of this very fine, but somewhat aberrant, species is evidently in perfect condition, and its head has not been detached so that the base could be examined. Most of the derm is nude, but on the prothorax there is a moderately distinct line of pale scales towards each side, and a few scattered about on the sides and apex. On the elytra the suture (except about base) is distinctly clothed with rusty scales, and a few are irregularly scattered about elsewhere, but the paler scales form feeble irregular spots, mostly about the middle. The legs are moderately densely clothed. All the tibiae are finely serrated along their lower edges, but the serrations are obscured by scales; the median tooth of the front pair, however, is very strong. The elytra are not at all striated, except at the sides, although the punctures are seriate in arrangement. The prothoracic sculpture is very different to that of any other species of the genus.

DECILAUS CURVIPES, n. sp.

Black; antennae and tarsi of a dingy-red. Moderately densely clothed with stout greyish or stramineous scales, interspersed with brown and sooty ones; denser on legs (where they are interspersed with stout setae) than elsewhere.

Head with dense, normally - concealed punctures. Rostrum stout, moderately curved; behind antennae with several partially-concealed grooves. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; scape about the length of five following joints; club subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse; sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with dense, large, round punctures; with a short and feeble median carina. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, base not as wide as middle of prothorax; with rows of large, and generally somewhat transverse or angular, punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* elevated from base to apex, emargination widely transverse. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with dense and coarse punctures, three apical segments considerably below level of the others. *Legs* short and stout; front tibiae strongly curved downwards in middle, with a subapical tooth, in addition to the strong apical hook; third tarsal joint rather deeply bilobed, but scarcely wider than second. Length, 6-8 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Ardrossan (J. G. O. Tepper). Type, I. 1322.

The apex of each of the front tibiæ is supplied with a curious red process, appearing like a rounded plate on its upper-surface, and forming the apical hook on its lower-surface. The tibiæ are somewhat as in *apicatus*, but in that species the incurvature is confined to the upper-surface; in the present species the whole tibia is bent downwards at its middle. The apex of the rostrum is coarsely punctured, but the punctures are usually concealed. There are nine specimens under examination, two labelled Ardrossan, but the others without locality labels. They were apparently all taken many years ago, and all are more or less dingy; but this dingy appearance may be natural. The surface is everywhere covered with a dingy-greyish or muddy-brown crust, possibly of a mealy nature, upon which chloroform has no apparent action. The darker scales are usually, but not always, thinner than the paler ones.

DECILAUS HUMERALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ claws and tibial hooks of a dingy-red. Moderately clothed with fawn-coloured scales; much denser on tibiæ than elsewhere.

Head and rostrum apparently much as in preceding species; but club stouter and abruptly wider than preceding joints. *Prothorax* as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, base truncate; with dense, coarse punctures, in places feebly confluent; with a narrow, continuous median carina. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, shoulders distinctly produced and clasping sides of prothorax; with rows of large, deep, and often angular punctures. Two basal segments of *abdomen* large, with very coarse punctures, especially on the second; three apical segments conspicuously depressed below the others; apical one with dense punctures and a subapical fovea. *Legs* short and stout. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia (old collection). Type, I. 1323.

The type is covered with the same muddy-looking indumentum as are the specimens of the preceding species; the scales may normally be paler than as described, as where they were covered up (at the base of the head) they are of a rather pale stramineous. The front tibiæ are armed much as in the preceding species, but they are not bent inwards. It differs also in its larger elytral punctures and conspicuous prothoracic carina. The type was probably from South Australia.

DECILAUS ORDINARIUS, n. sp.

Dark-brown or black; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with stout stramineous or muddy-grey scales, sometimes sooty; but uniformly pale on under-surface of body and of legs.

Head with dense but comparatively small punctures. Rostrum moderately long and rather thin, sides lightly incurved to middle, base considerably wider than apex, and with coarse crowded punctures, elsewhere with smaller but sharply-defined ones. Antennæ thin, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum; scape scarcely as long as four following joints combined; first joint of funicle almost as long as three following combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense, round, deep, and fairly large, but partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, shoulders feebly rounded and scarcely wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures in distinct striæ; interstices much wider than seriate punctures, themselves with dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* like half of an elevated ring. *Abdomen* with large, round, deep punctures on all segments, but largest of all on second, no segments depressed. *Femora* stout, rather strongly grooved, lightly dentate. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory (Blackburn's collection); Queensland: Bloomfield River (C. French). Type, I. 1324.

An ovate ordinary-looking species, but with dentate femora. From the Tasmanian *coryssopus* (also so armed) it differs in its much larger punctures, of both prothorax and abdomen, and very different clothing. The scales are sparser and larger on the prothorax than on the elytra. The first joint of the funicle is unusually long.

DECILAUS BIFURCATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Moderately densely clothed with stout and feebly variegated, but more or less dingy-brown scales, denser on legs than elsewhere.

Head with crowded partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; with moderately large punctures. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of four basal joints of funicle; the two basal ones of these subequal in length. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, partially-concealed punctures, of rather small size (for genus); with a very feeble median carina. *Elytra* rather

short, base trisinate; with rows of large punctures in light striæ; interstices on basal half the width of, or narrower than, seriate punctures, but becoming wider posteriorly. *Mesosternal receptacle* distinctly raised; emargination widely transverse. *Abdomen* with small but rather dense partially-concealed punctures; first segment obliquely sulcate on each side of base, and with a feeble tubercle on each side of middle. *Femora* stout, strongly grooved, and feebly dentate; hind tibiæ with apical hook bifid; third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, with smaller punctures, abdomen non-tuberculate and hind tibiæ with apical hook simple.

Hab.—Victoria: Alps, Mount Hotham, Fern Tree Gully (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1325.

In general appearance fairly close to *tibialis*, and with very similar hind tibiæ, but clothing of under-surface of male very different. The clothing there is somewhat paler than that of the upper-surface, but is otherwise very little different. The teeth are fairly distinct on the front femora, but scarcely traceable on the others.

DECILIAUS OOSOMUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red. Clothing not very dense.

Head with crowded, partially-concealed punctures. *Rostrum* moderately stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; with coarse punctures, irregularly grooved behind antennæ. *Antennæ* as described in preceding species. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base truncate; with dense, large, round, deep punctures, becoming much smaller at apex. *Elytra* short, sides strongly rounded, extreme base no wider than base of prothorax; with rows of large, round, deep punctures, in very feeble striæ; interstices narrower than striæ, even posteriorly. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated, like half of a ring. *Abdomen* with irregular punctures. *Femora* stout, moderately grooved. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1326.

A short species, with large punctures and conspicuously-rounded elytra. In general appearance it is something like *moluris*, but the elytral punctures are much larger and less oblong, etc. The prothoracic punctures are about the size of those of *cuniculosus*, but the elytral ones are much larger and differently shaped. The abdomen has large punctures on the first segment about the base and at its suture with the second,

the second has also a few large ones; elsewhere the punctures are much smaller, dense on the fifth, and sparse on the third and fourth. The three typical specimens are apparently all somewhat abraded. On the prothorax the scales are rather elongate, and each is set in a puncture, some of them are sooty, but the majority are fawn-coloured; on the elytra the scales in the punctures are decidedly smaller, but otherwise similar to those on the prothorax; but on the interstices such scales as are left are more or less circular, and vary from almost white to sooty. On the under-surface the scales are usually longer and paler, and on the legs and head denser, than elsewhere.

DECILAUUS MIRABILIS, n. sp.

Deep shining-black, tip of prothorax and tibiæ diluted with red; antennæ, tarsi, and apical segment of abdomen paler. Almost entirely glabrous.

Head with a few large punctures in front. Rostrum stout, sides lightly incurved to middle, with a strong median carina and two smaller sublateral ones, all three continued almost to apex; with a row of strong punctures between each two carinæ. Antennæ rather thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; scape about the length of five following joints; club rather large. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with large, round punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base truncate, sides strongly rounded and widest at about basal third; with rows of large punctures, in moderate striæ; interstices wider than striæ, with fine punctures and minute wrinkles. *Mesosternal receptacle* like portion of an elevated ring. *Abdomen* with two basal segments no longer than third and fourth, fifth almost as long as four basal ones combined, with a rather large but shallow median fovea. *Femora* rather long, strongly grooved; front tibiæ lightly dilated from base to apex, the others narrowest at apex and subangularly dilated near base. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in rotting leaves (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1327.

A minute black species, with unusually coarse sculpture. It may be necessary later on to refer it to a new genus. Under a Coddington lens the apical segment appears to be half the total length of the abdomen; the first and second are unusually short, irregularly concave, and on the type the suture between them cannot be traced, so that the abdomen appears to consist of but four segments only.

DECILAUUS TRIVIRGATUS, n. sp.

Of a dingy-castaneous, under-surface darker, elytra more or less deeply stained with black on suture and sides. Sparsely

clothed with stramineous setæ, but in addition with fairly numerous long straggling hairs.

Head with coarse punctures in front. Eyes separated about two-thirds the width of rostrum at base, smaller, and with coarser facets than usual. Rostrum stout, sides incurved to middle; with rows of large punctures, in coarse series behind antennæ, smaller and more crowded in front of same. Scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, about the length of funicle; club large. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, coarse punctures. *Elytra* briefly subcordate, sides strongly rounded, and widest at about basal third; with rows of large punctures, in moderate striæ; interstices wider than striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* like the third of an elevated ring. *Abdomen* with coarse punctures on the first and second and fifth segments, the others depressed and impunctate. *Femora* stout and lightly grooved. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in rotting leaves (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1328.

A dumpy little species, clothed with long straggling hairs, as in the Western Australian *hispidus*, but otherwise very different. The bald portion of the head is normally almost entirely concealed. The elytra are sometimes of a rather bright-red, with the suture and dark sides (the dark lateral part sometimes extends to the fifth interstice), causing them to appear trivirgate, but usually the two colours are not sharply contrasted.

DECILAUS CALVICEPS, n. sp.

Reddish castaneous, in parts more or less deeply stained with black. Moderately densely but somewhat irregularly clothed.

Head with dense, partially-concealed punctures on a depressed space in front, elsewhere conspicuously bald. Eyes separated less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum rather short and wide; with rather minute punctures, except about base, where they are more or less concealed; with a feeble median carina; notched on each side of base. Antennæ thin; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum and the length of funicle; club large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with a row of four tubercular swellings across middle; with a strong carina terminated before base and apex; with coarse more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, sides strongly rounded and widest across basal third; with rows of partially-concealed punctures in distinct striæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated, emargination transverse. *Abdomen* with dense, concealed punctures, third and fourth segments somewhat depressed.

Femora stout, strongly grooved, and lightly dentate, front pair swollen in middle on one side; tibiæ thin. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district, in rotting leaves at Malanda (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1329.

A small, wide, and somewhat angular species, referred to the genus with hesitation; the prothoracic tubercles being a decidedly aberrant feature. The clothing varies from pale stramineous to ochreous, and is denser and paler on the metasternum and basal segments of abdomen than elsewhere. On the elytra a large space on each side (the derm there deeply stained with black) is conspicuously glabrous, the punctures there are very distinct, but the striation is irregular; the whole being somewhat reminiscent of *Zenoporpherus mirus*. Each shoulder is also glabrous. From some directions the femora appear to be thin, although they are really rather largely dilated in the middle.

DECILAUS APICATUS, Lea.

A specimen from Port Lincoln is probably a large and partly abraded female of this species. It differs from the types in being much larger ($7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) with the tibial hooks much smaller and blunt (probably worn down); its rostrum is not quite so stout, is slightly less curved, and with punctures nowhere concealed. The clothing is much sparser than on the types (probably due to abrasion), and the individual scales are somewhat narrower.

DECILAUS TIBIALIS, Lea.

A male from Bell (Queensland) differs from the type in being smaller (5 mm.), and with the paler scales more numerous about base and apex of elytra. Three females, from the Blue Mountains, have the elytra very similarly clothed.

CARDIOPTEROCIS, n. g.

Head fairly large and evenly convex. Eyes rather small, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum of moderate length, rather wide, moderately curved. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, and shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle rather long, the others very short; club ovate. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base almost truncate, apex produced. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate-cordate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between middle coxæ. *Meso-sternal receptacle* level with coxæ, walls thin and widely U-shaped; open. *Metasternum* short; *episterna* represented

only posteriorly. *Abdomen* large, first segment as long as second and third combined, its apex lightly incurved to middle, second longer than third and fourth combined. *Legs* of moderate length; femora edentate, lightly grooved; tibiae almost straight; tarsi rather thin, but third joint deeply bilobed.

This genus should be placed near *Decilaus*, and the typical species in size and shape is almost exactly like *D. acerosus*, although differing considerably in sculpture of under-surface and in clothing. The mesosternal receptacle is U-shaped, and at a glance appears similar to that of several species in which it has been described as slightly cavernous, but as the wall at its extreme base is very slight and quite vertical it has been regarded as open. Treating it as such the genus, in an (at present M.S.) table of genera allied to *Poropterus*, would be associated with *Poropterinus*, whose prothorax and elytra are very different. Treating it as slightly cavernous, it would (in the table referred to) be associated with *Exithioides*, whose mesosternal receptacle is conspicuously raised and vaulted, and whose scutellum and metasternal episterna are absent. The sides of the elytra are projected inwards, so as to cut off the front portion of the metasternal episterna, these in consequence appear tear-shaped, or like the upper portion of a note of exclamation (!) reversed.

CARDIOPTEROCIS VARIEGATUS, n. sp.

Dark-brown, in places black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with variegated scales, and with numerous stout, suberect ones, scattered about.

Head with dense concealed punctures. *Rostrum* almost the length of prothorax, parallel-sided; with dense punctures concealed towards base, towards apex smaller, denser, and clearly defined. *Scape* inserted not much nearer apex than base of rostrum. *Prothorax* regularly convex; with dense, concealed punctures. *Elytra* rather more than twice the length of prothorax, and at base but little wider, sides rather strongly and evenly rounded, and widest at about middle; with rows of more or less concealed punctures. *Under-surface* with dense, concealed punctures. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1526.

The majority of scales on the upper-surface are of a dingy light-brown or fawn colour. On the prothorax there is a large sooty spot, of irregular shape, on each side of the base, and extending to the middle. On the basal half of the elytra the scales are mostly sooty, but there are none about the base itself; on the apical half there are a few small sooty spots. On the

third interstice near base, and again for a short distance beyond middle, the clothing is almost white. On the under-surface the clothing is of a greyish-white. On the legs it is mostly greyish-white, but distinctly variegated with sooty. On the head it is mostly sooty, but on the rostrum whitish. The erect scales are usually, but not always, of similar colours to the depressed ones, amongst which they are placed. Occasionally a few are close together, but they do not form distinct fascicles. At a glance the four hind tibiæ appear to be angularly dentate at the outer base, but this is probably entirely due to their clothing. The type is probably a male.

ROPTOPERUS CALVICEPS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish, in parts more or less obscurely diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, with larger, greyish ones scattered about, and condensed into numerous fascicles on upper-surface.

Head with most of surface bald and highly polished, a rather small space in front densely clothed. Rostrum wide at base, sides distinctly incurved to middle; basal half with coarse concealed punctures, apical half shining, and with minute ones. Scape short, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides moderately rounded; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* elongate, base moderately trisinate, shoulders less advanced than base near suture, sides moderately rounded; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; with tubercular swellings supporting fascicles; of these there are four (including a small basal one) on the third interstice, three (including a small subbasal one) on the fifth, and two or three on the seventh. *Under-surface* with dense partially-concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen widely and shallowly depressed. Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia or Tasmania (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1450.

A narrow species somewhat suggestive of the New Zealand genus *Phrynixus*. On each elytron there are five fascicles larger than the others, and all fairly close together; each group commences with an antemedian one on the fifth interstice, and ends with one on the third at summit of posterior declivity. The type bears a green paper disc, signifying (if the specimen was sent by Mr. French) that it was from Tasmania.

ROPTOPERUS SCUTELLARIS, n. sp.

Black; abdomen and rostrum of a dingy-red, antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with soft scales, mostly

fawn-coloured, and with numerous fascicles on upper-surface.

Head with most of surface densely clothed, with a narrow bald space. Rostrum wide at base, parallel-sided in front of antennæ; basal third with coarse concealed punctures and a feeble median carina, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape short, inserted much nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; punctures normally concealed; with eight conspicuous fascicles in two transverse series. *Scutellum* round and distinct. *Elytra* ovate-cordate, base strongly trisinate, sides strongly rounded; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures, in rather narrow striæ; third, fifth, and seventh interstices with rather loosely-compacted fascicles. *Abdomen* with basal segment rather strongly convex, intercoxal process with a curved row of large punctures; elsewhere almost or quite impunctate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1451.

In general appearance something like *terræ-reginæ*, but with a distinct scutellum, a character which readily distinguishes it from all others of the genus. The subapical tooth of each tibia is more distinct than usual. On each elytron there is a subtriangular medio-lateral space, on which the scales (including the fascicles) are paler than elsewhere. The abdomen of the type (which is probably a female) is almost entirely glabrous, but this may be due to abrasion. The prothoracic fascicles are unusually distinct. The extreme base of the elytra when viewed from in front is seen to have a polished undulating ridge in six lobes. In *basalis* the lobes are four in number, but that species differs also in having a sutural fascicle, and in being without a scutellum.

EXITHIUS EPHIPPIATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with large soft scales, mostly fawn-coloured, but feebly variegated with sooty ones; each elytron with a very conspicuous patch of white scales, not quite touching the side or suture.

Head evenly convex; with coarse concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately thin; tip with coarse punctures, elsewhere concealed. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, and the length of funicle. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with dense partially-concealed punctures. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* with shoulders rounded, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. *Metasternal episterna* rather wide posteriorly.

Femora with minute teeth, scarcely traceable through clothing. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1455.

With a conspicuous patch of white scales on the side of each elytron as in *Scleropoides trianguliferus* and *Hyperiosoma falcatum*, the patch halfway between apex of prothorax and apex of elytra. As the basal segment of its abdomen is quite flat in the middle, and the rostrum is densely clothed almost to its tip, the type is almost certainly a male.

EXITHIUS OBSCURUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ reddish. Densely clothed with ferruginous scales, feebly variegated with somewhat paler and sooty ones. Prothorax with six very feeble fascicles. elytra with numerous more distinct ones.

Head rather strongly convex, forehead feebly trisinate; with dense punctures, partially concealed between eyes. Rostrum rather long, sides almost parallel, lightly notched on each side of base; with dense punctures, coarse and partially concealed on basal half, smaller and clearly defined in front. Scape inserted about three-sevenths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex half the width of middle; with dense partially-concealed punctures; with a very feeble median carina or impunctate line. *Elytra* rather robust, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, base moderately trisinate; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; second to seventh interstices with feeble tubercular swellings, supporting rather feeble fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* moderately, but not suddenly, elevated in front. *Metasternal episterna* of moderate width. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate: tibiæ bisinuate on lower-surface. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ -6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum smoother, with sparser and smaller punctures and less of the base clothed; the basal segment of abdomen also is gently convex instead of flat in middle.

Hab.—Victorian Alps (Blackburn's collection); Tasmania: Huon River, in tussocks (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1456.

At first glance somewhat resembling *musculus*, but without the conspicuously produced shoulders of that species; *simulator* has more parallel-sided elytra and mesosternal receptacle suddenly elevated.

EXITHIUS OBLIQUUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown; legs, rostrum, and antennæ reddish. Densely clothed with large, soft, fawn-coloured scales, feebly

variegated with paler and darker ones. Prothorax with six fascicles, elytra with many small and a few large ones.

Head moderately convex; punctures normally concealed. Rostrum moderately long, sides incurved to middle, very feebly notched on each side of base; basal third with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller but clearly-defined ones. Scape inserted almost in middle of rostrum, scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of middle; punctures normally concealed. Elytra with sides lightly dilated to beyond the middle, and then rather strongly narrowed to apex, base trisinate; with rows of large almost-concealed punctures; third interstice with an elongated tubercle near base, the second with a somewhat smaller one at summit of posterior declivity, elsewhere with small rounded tubercles. *Mesosternal receptacle* suddenly elevated in front. Metasternal episterna rather narrow. Basal segment of *abdomen* moderately convex, its suture with second almost straight. *Femora* rather stout, feebly dentate. Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1457.

At a glance something like *conjunctus*, but fascicles differently disposed, and the two at summit of posterior declivity distinctly separated; the mesosternal receptacle is also more suddenly elevated, and its base is decidedly larger. On the prothorax there is a feeble dark oblique stripe on each side of the base. On the elytra there is a feeble pale oblique patch from each shoulder to near the suture. Some of the fascicles are composed of black scales. The third interstice has an elongated fascicle, supported by a tubercle, near the base, its apex feebly connected with a smaller one on the second; the second has a fairly large fascicle at summit of the declivity, appearing to mark the end of an oblique row of smaller fascicles that extend to the seventh interstice; and on the posterior half of the elytra there are many other small fascicles.

EXITHIUS TROPIDOPTERUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright-red. Densely clothed with scales mostly of a dingy-brown or sooty. Prothorax with six feeble fascicles, elytra with more.

Head with dense punctures, concealed in front; forehead trisinate. Rostrum rather wide, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with fairly large and rather dense punctures, clearly defined except at base, where they are coarser and partially concealed; with a feeble, impunctate median line. Scape inserted slightly closer to base than to apex of rostrum, the length of three following joints combined. *Prothorax* rather

strongly transverse, basal two-thirds almost parallel-sided; punctures normally concealed; with a feeble median carina. *Elytra* with sides feebly and irregularly dilated to apical third, then strongly and irregularly narrowed to apex, base trisinuate; with irregular rows of large partially-concealed punctures; suture with a conjoint tubercle halfway down posterior declivity; each elytron produced at apex, and each with a strong and rather wide curved ridge, commencing at the second interstice at about the middle and terminated at the side, where it is suddenly narrowed. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. Metasternal episterna narrow, but frontal triangle large and distinct. Basal segment of *abdomen* moderately convex, its suture with second rather feeble and curved in middle, but deep at sides. *Femora* stout, very feebly dentate. Length, 4-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Victorian Alps (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1458.

The femoral dentition is extremely feeble and is quite concealed from most directions. The elytra are much as in *cariosus*, but the prothorax is very different. The conspicuous slightly curved ridges at the summit of the posterior declivity should prevent it from being confused with any other species. One of the types (they are probably both females) is rather badly abraded, but the other is evidently in good condition. The latter has the clothing of the under-surface moderately variegated, on the elytra its posterior declivity is mostly clothed with sooty scales; on its prothorax there is a somewhat dingy patch of pale scales across the middle and feebly connected with the middle of the base.

EXITHIUS AUCHMERESTHES, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with scales varying from a dingy-fawn or brown to sooty. Prothorax with six fascicles, elytra with more.

Head with normally-concealed punctures; forehead trisinate. Rostrum moderately stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; with dense and coarse punctures, partially concealed about base. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, the length of three following joints combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* rather elongate, sides feebly rounded, base trisinate, shoulders prominent; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; each with three rather large fasciculated tubercles in line with suture, fifth and seventh interstices with some smaller ones; suture with a few granules near base. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly elevated. Metasternal episterna very narrow. *Femora* stout, edentate. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Victorian Alps (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1459.

In appearance fairly close to the typical form of *conspiciendus*, but femora edentate. Much the build of *obliquus*, but femora and clothing different. The three conspicuous tubercles on each elytron in line with the suture are probably all on the third interstice, but the type being unique it has not been abraded to make certain of this. As the basal segment of its abdomen is distinctly depressed in the middle it is probably a male.

ATHYREOCIS, n. g.

Head comparatively large, convex, partly concealed from above. Eyes feebly produced in front, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather short and wide, sides lightly but distinctly incurved to middle. Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; funicle with two basal joints elongate; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides rounded, apex produced. *Scutellum* apparently absent. *Elytra* closely applied to and but little wider than prothorax, base trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle feebly raised, emargination widely transverse, cavernous. Metasternum very short; episterna narrow in middle but traceable throughout, or indistinct. *Abdomen* large; two basal segments large, the suture between them curved, second shorter than first, but longer than third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather long and thin; femora not at all or very feebly grooved, feebly or not at all dentate; tibiae scarcely compressed, the front ones feebly bisinuate on lower-surface.

Allied to *Exithius*, but scutellum absent, head evenly convex, and abdominal sutures distinct. The clothing is very dense, and scattered amongst the adpressed scales are numerous stiff erect ones, in places compacted into feeble fascicles. The hind femora when placed in a line with the abdomen extend to or just pass the tip of the elytra, except on *albonotatus*; on one specimen of *tarsalis* they all appear to be very feebly dentate, but this appearance may simply be due to feeble clusters of scales; on the four hind femora of *tibialis*, however, teeth are certainly present. I was at first inclined to regard the five species here described as belonging to two genera, but as the only generic features in which they differ are the metasternal episterna and the femora, and the points of difference are only noticeable with difficulty, it was considered advisable to treat them as belonging to but one genus. In all the species there are dense round punctures on

the head and prothorax, but these are normally quite concealed; there are also rather dense punctures on the under-surface, some of which can be traced before abrasion.

Metasternal episterna not traceable throughout.

Claw-joint with stout erect scales ... *tarsalis*

Claw-joint at most finely setose ... *echinatus*

Metasternal episterna traceable throughout.

Four hind femora dentate ... *tibialis*

Femora edentate.

Elytra with whitish scales about

posterior declivity ... *albonotatus*

Elytra without such scales ... *nigronotatus*

ATHYREOCIS TARSALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Very densely clothed with muddy-brown scales (muddy-grey on under-surface), interspersed with numerous erect, stout ones, frequently sooty, and in places compacted into fascicles.

Rostrum lightly curved, scarcely as long as prothorax; basal third with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with small but clearly-defined ones. *Prothorax* somewhat uneven. *Elytra* about twice as long as wide, almost parallel-sided to middle; with rows of large punctures normally almost, or quite, concealed. *Metasternal episterna* not traceable throughout. Hind *femora* extending to tip of elytra. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); Kuranda (G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 1511.

There are two distinct fascicles on the third interstice of each elytron: one at basal third, the other beyond the middle; on the prothorax there are four feeble ones across the middle. Each of the three typical specimens, when viewed from behind, appears to have a small dark spot on each side of the base of the prothorax; from directly above the spots are less distinct, and from in front they are invisible. The erect scales are very conspicuous on the legs, and a few are present even on the claw joint of each tarsus.

ATHYREOCIS ECHINATUS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi somewhat paler. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, thickly interspersed with stout erect (and mostly sooty) ones, in places compacted into fascicles.

Rostrum moderately curved, about as long as prothorax, basal fourth with concealed punctures, elsewhere highly polished and with small clearly-defined ones. *Prothorax*

almost evenly convex. *Elytra* feebly dilated from base to beyond the middle, and then rounded to apex; with rows of large, normally almost, or quite, concealed punctures. *Metasternal episterna* not traceable throughout. *Femora* edentate, hind pair just passing tip of elytra. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea.) Type, I. 1512.

The derm of the type, which is probably a female, is as described, but it is probable that it is sometimes black. The clothing is much as on the preceding species, but the claw joint is entirely without stout scales, although there are a few on some of the other tarsal joints. On the prothorax there are four feeble fascicles across the middle, and two at apex. On the elytra there is an elongated loose fascicle on the third interstice, at about the basal third, and a feeble one beyond the middle; from some directions the two appear to be feebly connected.

ATHYREOCIS TIBIALIS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy dark-brown, sometimes almost black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, feebly variegated on elytra; interspersed with stout, erect scales, in places compacted into fascicles.

Rostrum lightly curved, scarcely as long as prothorax; basal third with coarse concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with dense and comparatively coarse ones except along the middle. *Prothorax* evenly convex. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, sides feebly rounded; with rows of rather large punctures in striæ, only the striæ normally visible. *Metasternal episterna* traceable throughout. *Femora* feebly dentate, hind pair not quite extending to apex of elytra; middle tibiæ angularly dilated at the external middle. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, with smaller punctures, and middle tibiæ not angularly dilated and dentate at the external middle.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea.) Type, I. 1513.

In general appearance close to the following species, but four hind femora dentate as well as grooved. The teeth are certainly small, but they are quite distinct from some directions. The front femora are also dentate, but the teeth are extremely minute, invisible from most directions and normally concealed by clothing. On the elytra there are remnants of two very feeble pale fasciæ, one across basal third and one at summit of posterior declivity. They appear fairly distinct on account of the feeble dark fascicles on the third interstice;

these are situated at the basal fourth and about the middle. On the prothorax the erect scales are rather numerous, but they are not compacted into fascicles, or at least not into distinct ones. Most of the erect scales are more or less sooty, but on the legs they are mostly whitish. The middle tibiæ of the male are peculiar, but their outlines are somewhat obscured by the clothing, although in certain lights very distinct.

ATHYREOCIS ALBONOTATUS, n. sp.

Black, in parts diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with somewhat variegated scales, thickly interspersed with stout erect ones, mostly sooty on upper-surface, mostly whitish on legs.

Head and rostrum much as in preceding species; *prothorax* and *elytra* much the same. *Metasternal episterna* narrow in middle but traceable throughout. *Femora* edentate, hind pair not quite extending to tip of *elytra*. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1514.

In general appearance close to *Achopera parva*, but metasternum distinctly shorter than the following segment. On the type the clothing is evidently in perfect condition, and is mostly of a pale muddy-brown or fawn-colour (paler on the under-surface). On the prothorax there is a feeble sooty spot on each side of the base, on the *elytra* there are several feeble sooty spots, and some distinct white ones, the latter are near the suture on the basal third, and irregularly crown the posterior declivity, where they form a somewhat V-shaped pattern on each *elytron*. On two other specimens the sooty and white markings are traceable, but are much less distinct; the summit of the posterior declivity being crowned with feeble spots, not forming V's. The stout scales, although numerous, nowhere form distinct fascicles. The grooves on the femora are seen with difficulty, and on the front pair are extremely faint.

ATHYREOCIS NIGRONOTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with somewhat muddy-brown scales thickly interspersed with stout erect and usually sooty ones, in places condensed into fascicles. Under-surface with paler scales than on upper-surface.

Rostrum rather lightly curved, scarcely the length of prothorax, basal third with concealed punctures; elsewhere shining, and, except for a narrow line along middle, with

dense and rather coarse ones. *Prothorax* rather lightly convex. *Elytra* feebly dilated to beyond the middle, and then distinctly narrowed to apex; with rows of moderately large punctures in deep striæ, the punctures normally almost concealed, but the striæ moderately distinct. *Metasternal episterna* narrow in middle, but traceable throughout. *Femora* edentate, feebly grooved, especially the front pair, hind ones almost extending to apex of elytra. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, less of the base clothed, and elsewhere more polished and with smaller and sparser punctures.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1515.

On the prothorax there is a rather large obscure sooty patch on each side of the base. On the third interstice of each elytron there are two rather distinct fascicles: a fairly elongate one at basal third, and a smaller one beyond the middle; from the hind margin of the subbasal fascicle to the shoulder there is an indistinct stripe of pale scales. On the prothorax the stout scales on one specimen form very feeble fascicles across the middle, but on three others no fascicles can be traced there. One specimen has the entire derm of a rather pale-red, but this may be due to immaturity; it has also traces of a second oblique fascia beyond the middle.

TRIPTOCIS, n. g.

Head of moderate size, base shining and impunctate. Eyes rather small, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and not very thin, lightly curved. Antennæ moderately thin, scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, and the length of funicle, two basal joints of funicle moderately long, the others very short, club subovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base truncate. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* widest near base, thence decreasing to apex, base truncate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle strongly and suddenly elevated, base strongly keeled, emargination strongly transverse; cavernous. Metasternum very short; episterna very thin. *Abdomen* large, first segment as long as three following combined, its apex almost straight, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* moderately long; femora grooved and dentate; tibiæ compressed and moderately curved; tarsi thin.

The polished forehead and very short metasternum indicate that this genus is allied to *Poropterus*. The metasternal episterna are extremely narrow, with the inner suture of each

very feebly impressed, and the hind tip disappearing under the elytra, so that in an (at present manuscript) table of the allies of *Poropterus*, it would be associated with *Gymnoporopterus*, to which in fact it appears to be close, but from which it differs in its dentate femora and more rounded eyes, with decidedly coarser facets.

TRIPTOCIS PUNCTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, in places feebly diluted with red; sides of elytra with a bluish gloss; antennæ and tarsi red. Prothorax with a few whitish scales on sides, elsewhere almost glabrous; elytra with greyish scales in sutural region. Legs moderately densely, the under-surface more sparsely, clothed.

Head with dense and coarse punctures in front, elsewhere polished and without distinct punctures. Rostrum about as long as front femora, sides very feebly increasing in width to apex; near base with coarse punctures, elsewhere with much smaller but distinct ones; with a narrow median line on basal two-thirds. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex more than half the width of middle; with dense and rather coarse, clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* strongly convex, subcordate, sides oblique from base to basal fourth, thence rapidly decreasing in width to apex; each with three rows of fairly large punctures in distinct striæ towards suture; elsewhere with smaller and more distant punctures, in very feeble striæ. *Under-surface* with rather coarse punctures. *Legs* coarsely punctured; front femora feebly grooved and feebly dentate, the others more distinctly grooved and moderately dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, from rotting leaves (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1519.

The major portion of the side of each elytron appears to be normally glabrous and highly polished, with a distinct steely-blue gloss; the sutural portion is moderately clothed for a space extending to about three interstices from the suture itself, and is of a dingy-red, with distinct rows of punctures.

ANCHITHYRUS RETICULATUS, Lea.

The type of this species is a small male. I have recently taken nine specimens in the Cairns district ranging in length from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Although generally black, the derm is sometimes of a dark reddish-brown. The male has the rostrum with sides distinctly incurved to middle, and antennæ inserted almost in exact middle; its basal half has coarse but more or less concealed punctures. The female has rostrum longer, somewhat thinner, with coarse punctures only near base, elsewhere shining, and with rather small but clearly-defined punctures; the sides at the basal third are almost parallel, but thence

feebly dilate to apex; the antennæ are inserted distinctly nearer base than apex.

IMALIODES LONGIPES, n. sp.

♂. Black, in parts diluted with red. Densely clothed with ashen-grey scales, in places thickly interspersed with stout suberect ones.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Eyes rather finely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, not very stout, somewhat dilated in front, apical third with dense punctures, concealed elsewhere. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, as long as funicle; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides evenly rounded, apex not much narrower than base; with dense and rather shallow, concealed punctures. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* ovate, strongly convex, each separately rounded or almost truncate at base, base no wider than prothorax, but sides strongly rounded; with rows of very large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; non-tuberculate. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* level with second and fifth. *Legs* long; femora moderately stout, edentate, scarcely grooved, hind pair distinctly passing elytra. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, punctures concealed only at base, elsewhere shining and with numerous rather small, clearly-defined punctures; scape inserted not quite so close to apex of rostrum; and basal segment of abdomen feebly convex in middle instead of flat.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea); New South Wales: Tweed River (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 1547.

The edentate femora associate this species with *frater*, from which it is distinguished by the non-fasciate elytra. The legs are much longer than those of *ovipennis*, and the hind femora distinctly pass the elytra. In the elytra and long legs this and the following species resemble *Anchithyrus*, but the eyes are finely faceted. From some directions the first joint of funicle appears to be a trifle shorter than the second, but it really is of exactly the same length.

IMALIODES BINODOSUS, n. sp.

♀. Blackish; antennæ and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, somewhat paler on under- than upper-surface. With numerous stout scales interspersed.

Head with concealed punctures. Eyes rather large and with fine facets. Rostrum moderately long, rather wide at

base, narrowed to antennæ, and then parallel-sided to apex; about base subopaque and with coarse punctures, elsewhere shining and with minute ones. Scape inserted about two-fifths from base of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides gently rounded; with very dense, concealed punctures. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* subovate; base almost truncate, but feebly notched at scutellum, and with shoulders very feebly produced; sides somewhat dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; third interstice with a tubercular swelling at basal third. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* level with second and fifth. *Legs* rather long; femora not grooved, scarcely visibly dentate, hind pair passing tip of elytra. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1548.

In some respects close to *edentatus*, but with considerably longer legs. In these resembling *ovipennis*, but differing from that species (as also from the preceding one) in the bituberculate elytra and presence of a scutellum. The femoral teeth are very minute, and scarcely visible through the clothing.

IMALIODES LATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales; thickly interspersed with stout suberect ones. Under-surface with somewhat paler, and even denser, clothing than on upper-surface.

Head with concealed punctures. Eyes rather small and with coarse facets. Rostrum short and thick, with an obtuse median ridge; punctures concealed except at apex, where they are numerous. Scape short and stout, inserted one-third from base of rostrum, the length of two following joints combined; of these the first is shorter than the second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; punctures concealed. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* scarcely longer than wide, strongly convex, base lightly trisinate, shoulders very feebly produced, sides strongly rounded; with rows of very large punctures; non-tuberculate. *Mesosternal receptacle* more strongly elevated than usual. Third and fourth segments of *abdomen* depressed below others. *Legs* short; femora stout, distinctly grooved, edentate, terminated before apex of abdomen. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, from rotting leaves (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1549.

A very short, compact species, allied to *subfasciatus*, but smaller, scape shorter and inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum: *edentatus* is about the same length, and has similar clothing on the upper-surface, but its antennæ are inserted at a slightly different position, and its elytra are much narrower. The clothing on the under-surface is unusually dense, and on the type (which is probably a male) is matted together by dirt or by an exudate; but across the second segment a closely-set mass of pale scales, like a transverse fascia, is very conspicuous, on the first segment also a similar mass of scales, but incurved at the middle, can be traced. Probably, however, the clothing is sexually variable.

EMYDICA.⁽¹³⁾

Dr. Gestro sent a specimen as *Emydica platynota*, Pasc., labelled as having been taken by Beccari at Ansus, in New Guinea (the original collector and locality). It might, therefore, fairly be regarded as a co-type. The specimen has a small but distinct fasciculate tubercle, at about the apical fourth, on the fifth interstice of each elytron. The sides of its prothorax and elytra are margined with closely-set scales projected outwards, so that the margins appear to be more acute than they really are. The whole of its upper-surface is clothed with muddy-grey scales. The original figure (pl. ii., fig. 1) is a very poor one, and gives a misleading idea of the species.

In catalogues the genus should be placed near *Imalithus*, whose only known species is also greatly depressed. The genus referred to here as an Australian species is now to be described.

EMYDICA BREVISETOSA, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi red. Rather densely clothed with white or whitish scales, variegated in places (and especially on elytra) with pale-brown ones. Fifth interstice on each elytron with a narrow fascicle at the apical third. Margins with a closely set fringe of stout, slightly variegated, brownish scales. Upper-surface with short, upright, and rather dense setæ. Front tibiæ and tarsi fringed beneath with long and almost golden setæ.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum almost as long as prothorax, lightly curved, moderately wide at base but narrowed to antennæ, thence almost parallel-sided; with very dense and rather coarse punctures concealed on basal half. *Prothorax* very flat, about once and one-half as wide as long, sides gently rounded, apex trilobed, median lobe about one-third the width of base; with rather small punctures. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* flattened, slightly wider than prothorax, almost parallel-sided to near

(13) Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 255.

apex; with eight rows of distinct punctures between suture and each side; interstices about twice the width of punctures. *Under-surface* with more or less concealed punctures. *Femora* conspicuously grooved and edentate. Length, 6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, punctures concealed only about basal fourth, and elsewhere very small, although usually clearly defined. Antennæ inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, instead of in exact middle. Abdomen more convex, and front legs with normal clothing.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd); Cooktown (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 1520.

With outlines much as in *platynota*, but with larger, sparser, and less depressed scales, and in addition with numerous short erect setæ; these are very distinct from the sides, but almost invisible from above. The lateral fringes of the prothorax and elytra are also more conspicuous, and the fringes on the front tibiæ of the male are shorter and more compact. The scales on the under-surface are closely applied to the derm, and have the usual laminated appearance, but on the upper-surface they all have a curiously rough, subgranular appearance. The legs have feeble brownish rings or blotches.

PLATYTENES.⁽¹⁴⁾

This genus is remarkably distinct on account of the large finely-faceted eyes, thin rostrum, very short scape (which is inserted almost at base of rostrum), and large scutellum; but in particular by the metasternal episterna. These, instead of running level with the sides of the elytra, as in all other (at least Australian) genera of the subfamily, semicircularly encroach upon them from near the base to almost level with the hind coxæ. In the original description Pascoe referred it to the *Cryptorhynchides vrais*, but stated that it was impossible "to approximate it to any known genus." Subsequently, in recording it from New Guinea, he placed it next to *Perissops*. I think, however, that on account of its thin rostrum and comparatively long metasternum, with large episterna, it is perhaps better regarded as being one of the (not very close) allies of *Chatectetorus*.

PLATYTENES VARIUS, Pasc.⁽¹⁵⁾

This curious weevil can now be recorded as Australian, as a specimen was in the collection of the late Rev. T. Blackburn, labelled as having been sent by Mr. French from

(14) Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., x., 1869, p. 466.

(15) *L. c.*, p. 467, pl. xviii., fig. 1; Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 269.

North Queensland. It is widely distributed in the Malay Archipelago and New Guinea. Pascoe described the typical specimens as variable, and the three specimens before me (from Queensland, the Fly River,⁽¹⁶⁾ and Aru) are all somewhat different in clothing; but they agree in having four small dark fascicles (placed as it were each at the corner of a small square) at the apex of the prothorax; and a distinct patch of whitish scales at the apex of the elytra, and another on each side near the middle. The original figure is somewhat misleading, as the insect is made to appear rather strongly convex, instead of which it is unusually flat, and in fact feebly concave along the middle; the figure (1b) of the under-surface, however, is more satisfactory:

BRACHYCIS, n. g.

Head rather small, concealed from above. Eyes moderately large, finely faceted. Rostrum long and thin, feebly curved. Antennæ thin; scape inserted about middle of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate, the others transverse; club elongate-elliptic, sutures oblique. *Prothorax* strongly transverse. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* scarcely longer than wide, base closely applied to prothorax and no wider than same. *Pectoral canal* deep, terminated between middle coxæ. Mesosternum composed of four pieces on each side between coxæ and elytra; receptacle depressed on each side, but middle raised, cavernous, and with U-shaped walls. Metasternum almost as long as the following segment; episterna wide. *Abdomen* with two basal segments large, first almost as long as second to fourth combined. *Legs* rather short; femora stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ compressed. Squamose, tuberculate, winged.

An extraordinary genus of doubtful affinities, but the rather long metasternum, with wide episterna, and long and but feebly curved rostrum seem to associate it with the allies of *Chætectetorus*, perhaps near *Euthyrrhinus*, although the elytra are not mucronate. In the table of genera allied to *Chætectetorus* ⁽¹⁷⁾ it would be associated with *Pseudometyrus*, with which, however, it has but little in common. The clothing normally partially conceals the side pieces of the mesosternum, but on two of the specimens before me their sutures are distinct; starting from the coxa the first appears to be irregularly four-sided, but its front curves round the coxa till it meets the receptacle, the second is a triangle, the third is irregularly four-sided, but at first appears to be a triangle with its apex cut off at the metasternum; the fourth is also four-sided, but is wider than long.

(16) From Dr. Gestro.

(17) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

BRACHYCIS THORACICUS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with very pale-brown or fawn-coloured scales, becoming darker on posterior half of elytra, and on a large oval median space on prothorax. Scales of under-surface of body and of legs mostly whitish.

Head with punctures normally concealed. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, sides dilated about base, but almost parallel elsewhere; sides about base with coarse partially-concealed punctures, in middle of base feebly ridged; elsewhere with small but clearly-defined punctures. *Prothorax* twice as wide as long, middle with a wide depression, bounded in front by a conspicuous semicircular ridge, between each side of the ridge and the margins strongly bisinuate; with very dense and small normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than long, base the width of base of prothorax, and somewhat sinuous, parallel-sided to about the middle, and then widely rounded; with rows of rather small partially-concealed punctures; suture rather strongly elevated and granulate in middle, third interstice with two elongated tubercles, one about basal third, the other submedian, fourth with a feeble swelling midway between the two on third, fifth with a rather strong one at about basal third; elsewhere with a few slight swellings, posterior declivity long and abrupt. *Under-surface* with dense punctures. Length, 6-8 mm.

Hab.—Australia (Blackburn's collection); Queensland: Darling Downs (C. French); Mount Tambourine (R. Illidge). Type, I. 1480.

From above the prothorax appears to have a wide median lobe overhanging the head, with a smaller lobe on each side between it and the margin. From in front the apical sides appear to be cut away with three obtuse tubercles bounding the hind portion of each excavation. In Mr. H. Hacker's private collection (now in the Berlin Museum) there was a specimen of this species with subopaque and finely-carinated rostrum; it is probably a male, in which case the three typical specimens are probably females. Commander J. J. Walker had a specimen from Mittagong (New South Wales) much smaller and darker than the types.

ODOSYLLIS SCUTELLARIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Densely clothed with ochreous-brown scales, variegated with small obscure spots of sooty and of whitish ones.

Head with coarse punctures and a few shining granules. Rostrum moderately long, sides distinctly inflated towards,

but notched at base; basal half with coarse crowded punctures, apical half with sparser and much smaller ones. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle moderately long and subequal. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, apex about one-third the width of base; with dense concealed punctures; with numerous small granules, each with a setiferous puncture in front. *Scutellum* conspicuously elevated, each side densely clothed. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, and then strongly narrowed to apex, which is conjointly mucronate; with rows of moderately large punctures in distinct striæ; interstices with numerous small, shining granules, mostly in rows, but irregular on basal half of the third, and somewhat crowded on a raised space near base. *Under-surface* with dense punctures. *Legs* moderately long; hind femora lightly, middle moderately, front strongly dentate. Length, 12 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd). Type, I. 1525.

The acutely-elevated scutellum readily distinguishes from *crucigera*, the only previously described Australian species. The figure of *ingens*⁽¹⁸⁾ will give a good general idea of this species, except that the legs of the figure are rather longer. That species also is described as having an elevated scutellum, but its clothing is very different and its under-surface is densely granulate. It is perhaps also close to the briefly-described *gemmata*, but that species is said to be larger (15 mm.) and with the elytral punctures almost obsolete. Most of the elytral tubercles are obscurely diluted with red. The scales are larger on the abdomen and sides of sterna than elsewhere, but they are almost as large on the pronotum. On the prothorax there are five small pale spots equi-distant across the middle; on the elytra the pale spots are very feeble and few in number; but the sooty ones are more numerous, the more distinct ones being at the summit of the posterior declivity, on the fourth interstice at base, and on the third near apex. The sex of the type is doubtful; the punctures of the rostrum appear to be of a masculine nature, but the front tibiæ have but a few short setæ on the apical half, very different to the conspicuous fringes of the males of other species.

ISAX PLANIPENNIS, Lea.

A female from Dorrigo, in Dr. Ferguson's collection, differs from the types in having numerous black setose scales

(18) Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, pl. ii., fig. 8.

scattered amongst the paler ones on the prothorax. On two specimens from Mount Tambourine the prothoracic clothing is similar, but each elytron has two distinct spots of reddish-ochreous scales, one on the shoulder and one on the fourth interstice near apex; similar scales clothe the sides of the metasternum, and are fairly numerous on the sides of the abdomen. On several other specimens remnants of similarly-coloured patches are present, and their absence is probably due either to abrasion or to staining.

PHLÆOGLYMMA MIXTA, Lea.

Two specimens from Quorn appear to represent a variety of this species; they differ from the types in being smaller (5.5½ mm.), with the fascicles and patches of dark scales less sharply defined. One was labelled "*Euoropis?*" by the late Rev. T. Blackburn, and it certainly has tibiae angularly dentate at the outer base; the only character given by Pascoe in separating *Euoropis* from *Acalles*. But whilst the species certainly belongs to *Phlæoglymna*, almost certainly it does not belong to *Euoropis*, the described sculpture of *E. castanea* seeming to denote that it really is, as stated, allied to *Acalles*; whilst *Phlæoglymna* belongs to the widely separated *Chaetectetorus* group.

EPHYRCUS MINOR, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, in parts almost or quite black; antennæ (club infusate) and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with scales, varying from mostly pale to mostly sooty. With some stout, suberect ones scattered about.

Head with dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum not very thin; shining and with minute punctures, concealed only close to base. Scape inserted about one-third from base of rostrum, scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined; club large. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, base truncate and less than twice the width of apex; with dense, concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, and more than twice as long, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large, almost-concealed punctures; second interstice with a feeble fascicle near middle, and third with one near base, very feeble ones elsewhere. *Under-surface* with rather numerous, partially-concealed punctures. Length, 1¾-2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1780.

Close to *parvus*, but even smaller than that species and with very feeble fascicles. The four typical specimens are apparently of one sex. On the prothorax most of the scales are pale, but on one specimen they are mostly dark, but with a conspicuous patch of pale ones on each hind angle. There

are four very feeble fascicles of dark scales across middle and two at apex. On the elytra most of the scales are greyish, but with obscure sooty spots, and a vague, sooty, median fascia, sometimes broken up into spots. The stout scales are frequently of a snowy whiteness, but the majority are sooty. On the head, except in front, the scales are mostly sooty.

ACHOPERA BIFASCIATA, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, in parts somewhat obscured; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with greyish scales, variegated with paler and darker ones; with some stout suberect scales scattered about, but not forming fascicles.

Head with dense, round, concealed punctures. Rostrum rather short and wide; punctures concealed throughout. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, feebly convex; with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-fourth wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large, almost, or quite, concealed punctures; striation distinct through clothing. *Under-surface* with dense concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen widely and feebly concave in middle. Length, $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer, apical half with sparser clothing, so that some of the punctures are visible; scape inserted distinctly nearer the base of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen gently convex throughout.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1534.

In general appearance fairly close to *maculata*, but smaller, and elytra bifasciate. On the type male the scales on the under-surface and legs are almost white, but each femur has a more or less distinct sooty patch. On the upper-surface most of the scales are of a light slaty-grey. On the elytra there are two distinct and somewhat curved, or oblique, pale fasciæ: one across basal third, rendered more distinct by some sooty spots about it; and one across summit of posterior declivity. On each side the former terminates on the shoulder and the latter at the middle. The prothorax has a medio-basal obscure spot, and about the middle a few small pale ones. On the female the scales are less distinctly variegated, most of them being of a darker slaty-grey than on the male, and the fasciæ are ill-defined, although traceable.

ACHOPERA PARVA, n. sp.

Reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with greyish scales, variegated with patches of darker ones; with stout suberect scales scattered about.

Head with concealed punctures. Eyes rather small. Rostrum moderately long, feebly curved, very feebly dilated from base to apex; basal half with concealed sculpture, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Scape inserted about one-third from base of rostrum. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, moderately convex, sides somewhat rounded; with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large, almost, or quite, concealed punctures. *Metasternum* distinctly longer than the following segment; the latter flat in middle. *Claw-joint* unusually long. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1535.

In the table of genera allied to *Chatectetorus*⁽¹⁹⁾ would be associated with *Menios*, from which it is at once distinguished by the edentate femora. The prothorax is less depressed than is usual in *Achopera*, but as that appears to be the only discrepancy it was referred to that genus. It is the smallest of the genus, and, except for some minute species of *Ephrycus*, the smallest of all the Australian members of the *Chatectetorus* group. The sex of the type is doubtful, the rostrum and insertion of antennæ appear to denote that it is a female, but the basal segment of abdomen is quite flat in the middle. The antennæ are almost flavous. On the upper-surface there are two small sooty spots at the base of the prothorax, several at base of elytra, a series across summit of posterior declivity, and a few below same; but they are all rather ill-defined. On the legs also there are some obscure sooty patches.

ACHOPERA ISABELLINA, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, in parts almost black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with more or less greyish or light-brown scales. With moderately stout, subdepressed scales, more or less regularly distributed, and forming a regular row on each elytral interstice.

Head rather convex; with very dense concealed punctures. Rostrum comparatively long, and rather thin, moderately curved, parallel-sided except for a slight increase in width near base; basal third with concealed sculpture, elsewhere somewhat shining, and with dense clearly-defined but rather small punctures. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, somewhat convex, sides strongly rounded, base strongly bisinuate;

(19) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, base trisinuate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with rows of large concealed punctures; but striation traceable through clothing. *Under-surface* with dense concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen flat in middle. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1536.

The largest of the genus. The tarsi are moderately densely setose on the upper-surface, the setæ extending to the claw joint, the third is wide and deeply bilobed, but these characters are not sufficiently important to exclude it from *Achopera*. The scales are of an almost uniform colour throughout; although on each shoulder there is a large patch where they are somewhat paler than elsewhere. Except on antennæ, tarsi, and parts of the rostrum they everywhere conceal the derm. But on the prothorax they are larger than elsewhere, and give it a plated appearance; each also is slightly depressed at its middle. On the abdomen also the scales have a somewhat plated appearance, although they are smaller and more overlapping than on the prothorax. The sex of the type is doubtful.

ACHOPERA SABULOSA, Lea.

A male from Port Lincoln differs from the types in having the large scales on the prothorax and elytra somewhat wider; but I can find no other differences.

DERETIOSUS ZOPHERUS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, in parts almost black; antennæ reddish. Very densely clothed with muddy-brown scales. With numerous stout suberect scales interspersed, and in places compacted into fascicles.

Head with punctures entirely concealed. Rostrum rather long, moderately curved, sides lightly incurved to middle; punctures concealed behind antennæ, but crowded in front. Antennæ thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, surface somewhat uneven; with crowded concealed punctures. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large, round, almost-concealed punctures; third interstice with an elongated granulated tubercle near base, and a slight swelling beyond the middle. Punctures of *under-surface* concealed. *Femora* strongly triangularly dentate; tibiæ bisinuate on lower-surface. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1537.

On the prothorax there are four loose fascicles across the middle and two at apex. On the elytra there are several feeble fascicles, but the third interstice on each elytron of the type has been partly abraded; probably, however, the elongated tubercle near the base supported a conspicuous fascicle, and the slight swelling beyond the middle may have supported another. The clothing is very different to that of any of the previously described Australian species of the genus; and the species, in fact, quite strongly resembles *Chætectetorus egenus*, whose femora and mesosternum, however, are very different.

AGATHICIS, n. g.

Eyes very finely faceted. *Rostrum* straight, not very long. *Scape* short, inserted nearer base than apex or rostrum; club ovate, free. *Prothorax* feebly transverse. Other characters as in *Chætectetorus*.⁽²⁰⁾

In the table of genera allied to *Chætectetorus* ⁽²¹⁾ would be associated with *Ephrycinus*, with which it has little in common. The species described below appears at first like a large rough *Chætectetorus*, and is undoubtedly close to that genus, but the facets of the eyes are unusually small.

AGATHICIS DISTINCTUS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Very densely clothed with greyish or pale greyish-brown scales, closely applied to derm; some stouter ones scattered about. Elytra with two long and very conspicuous fascicles about the middle, and some smaller ones elsewhere, as also on prothorax.

Head with dense concealed punctures. *Rostrum* distinctly shorter than prothorax, rather wide at base, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with very dense rough punctures concealed on basal two-fifths. First joint of funicle slightly stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides on basal three-fourths flattened out, apex narrow and produced over head; middle irregularly elevated, but at extreme base foveate, wide impressions between middle and margins; with dense concealed punctures. *Scutellum* small, but round and distinct. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, base trisinate, sides parallel to near apex; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; interstices, especially the third and fifth, somewhat irregular on account of small tubercular swellings supporting fascicles.

(20) As defined in Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1908, p. 713.

(21) *L. c.*, 1909, pp. 594-595.

Under-surface with dense concealed punctures. *Legs* rather short; hind femora scarcely extending to apical segment. Length, 8-10 mm.

♀. Differs in having apical two-thirds of rostrum glabrous, with small but clearly-defined punctures, and obscurely reddish. Scape inserted nearer base of rostrum; large elytral fascicles smaller, and basal segment of abdomen rather more convex.

Hab.—North Queensland (Dresden Museum, No. 14903, from E. Weiske); Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1481.

The large fascicles are on the middle of the third interstice of each elytron. The scales composing them are wide and thin, so that from certain directions they appear to be almost hair-like; there are other but much smaller fascicles on the posterior declivity and about the base; the extreme apex has four feeble fascicles, so that it appears to be trisinate. On the prothorax there is a distinct fascicle on each side of apex, and some feeble ones across middle. There is sometimes a feeble sooty ring on each tibia. There are at least five impressions on the pronotum: a medio-basal isolated one of rather small size, a larger one on each side of middle, and a less distinct one in front of each of same; but these sometimes subconfluent; but there are also sometimes smaller depressions on the margins. The specimens from the Cairns district (seven) were taken, in company with some small bees, feeding at a resinous substance, exuding from a kauri pine (*Agathis robusta*) near Nelson.

MENIOS.

In the table of genera allied to *Chaetectetorus*⁽²²⁾ this genus was placed with those (C. C.) having the metasternum longer than the first abdominal segment; and this is certainly the case with the typical species, *internatus*; but in *nebulosus* and *albifasciatus* it is a trifle shorter.

MENIOS SINUATUS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, in parts somewhat paler. Very densely clothed with pale fawn-coloured scales, conspicuously variegated with snowy and sooty spots; with numerous stout suberect scales scattered about, and in places compacted into fascicles.

Head with concealed punctures. Rostrum rather wide, lightly curved, sides feebly incurved to middle; punctures

(22) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, pp. 594-595.

dense and rather coarse in front of antennæ, elsewhere concealed. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, and slightly shorter than funicle; club rather large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides feebly rounded on basal half and then strongly narrowed to apex; punctures concealed. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large concealed punctures, but striation traceable; second and third interstices obtusely tuberculate beneath fascicles. *Under-surface* with concealed punctures. *Femora* stout; front pair very feebly, middle moderately, hind pair strongly dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 1782.

The metasternum is just perceptibly shorter than the following segment, and this associates the species with *nebulosus* and *albifasciatus*. The clothing on the type is evidently in perfect condition. On the head there are three white spots, and on the prothorax eight (but of the latter two on each side are not visible from above). On the elytra the white scales form an irregular fascia (wide at the suture) across summit of posterior declivity, and a few spots, mixed with sooty ones, on the middle of each side. The stout scales form very feeble fascicles on the prothorax. On each elytron they form a distinct fascicle, supported by a tubercle, on the second interstice about the middle, and two on the third: one near base, the other beyond the middle. The three are almost in a line, and apparently on the third, but that interstice is narrowed, and curves around the fascicles on the second. This character alone will readily distinguish the species from all previously described ones. The third interstice is also dilated at its two fascicles, but the sinuation of the striæ adjacent to same is not quite so pronounced. The femoral dentition is also distinctive.

METYRCULUS MEDIOFASCIATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with brown and sooty scales.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately long, distinctly curved, almost parallel-sided: with dense punctures, concealed behind antennæ and somewhat obscured in front. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with dense, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, about one-fourth wider than prothorax, base moderately trisinate; with rows of large almost-concealed punctures; third and fifth interstices slightly raised. *Mesosternal receptacle* moderately long, with a distinct median keel. *Femora* distinctly grooved. Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ -7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, sides more distinctly incurved to middle, punctures much smaller and concealed only at basal third, scape inserted not quite as close to apex of rostrum, and abdomen more convex.

Hab.—New South Wales: Galston (D. Dumbrell); Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1530.

Differs from the generic description in having the scape almost as long as the funicle, and inserted distinctly nearer apex than base of rostrum; but, as the other features agree, it does not appear desirable to refer it to a new genus. The scales on the prothorax and under-surface are large, and individually distinct. On the prothorax the sooty ones are in the majority. On the elytra they clothe most of the surface, the paler ones form a distinct but not sharply-defined fascia before the middle, commencing narrowly at the suture, and gradually, and then rapidly dilated, till it covers more than half of each side, but towards the sides it is sometimes broken up; on the apical portion of the elytra also the paler scales are rather numerous. On the under-surface and legs there are but few sooty scales. On the elytra there are numerous stout sub-erect scales, more numerous on the odd than on the even interstices, but they do not form distinct fascicles. The third and fifth interstices have their derm but little elevated, but owing to their clothing they appear to be rather distinctly elevated. Looking up the elytra from behind the stout scales appear almost like rows of opaque granules.

METYRCULUS MEDIOMACULATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, in parts diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with scales, larger and more clearly defined, individually, on abdomen than elsewhere; each elytron with a distinct pale spot just before the middle. Upper-surface with numerous stout and more or less erect scales scattered about.

Head with dense concealed punctures. *Rostrum* of moderate length, almost parallel-sided; apical half with crowded and fairly large punctures, basal half with larger but concealed ones. *Scape* distinctly shorter than funicle, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with dense partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, base evenly trisinate, sides parallel to near apex; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; third and fourth interstices lightly elevated, but the third conspicuously so near base. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather short and not keeled. *Femora* rather lightly grooved. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, with much smaller (but still distinct) punctures, concealed only about base; scape inserted in middle of rostrum, and abdomen more convex.

Hab.—Queensland: Cooktown (Blackburn's collection); Endeavour and Bloomfield Rivers (C. French); Kuranda (H. Hacker); Cairns (E. Allen). Type, I. 1531.

With two elytral spots as in *bimaculatus*, but third interstice conspicuously elevated near base. On the upper-surface the scales are mostly of a slaty or sooty-brown, but on one specimen they are mostly of a light-brown. Some of the erect scales are ochreous, but they are usually sooty; on the elytra they are more numerous on the third and fifth interstices than elsewhere. The distinct spot on each elytron is of irregular shape, and on the third and fourth interstices; the scales composing it are usually whitish, margined with ochreous. On the under-surface and legs the scales are usually of a dingy-grey, but sometimes of a slaty-grey.

METYRCULUS CINERASCENS, n. sp.

♀. Dark reddish-brown; rostrum black, except at apex. Densely clothed with greyish scales.

Head with punctures entirely concealed. Rostrum moderately long, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with numerous small punctures, rather sparse about middle, but becoming denser and larger towards base. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, rather convex; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, base rather lightly trisinate, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; third interstice with an obtuse swelling near base. *Mesosternal receptacle* with thin U-shaped walls; almost open. *Femora* indistinctly grooved. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1532.

The mesosternal receptacle is longer and more typically U-shaped than in *bimaculatus*, but as, when viewed from in front, its upper margin is seen to slightly overhang the base, it could not strictly be regarded as open. In build and general appearance it is something like *Tychreus reversus*, but that species has conspicuously dentate femora. The rostrum is of a shining-black, except at the tip; but the general surface, where visible, is of a rather dingy reddish-brown; the claw joints and tibial hooks are paler, but the antennæ are almost black, although diluted with red in parts. The scales are all more or less greyish, but towards the base of the

elytra they have a slightly sooty appearance, and towards the apex they are whitish. There are a few stout suberect scales scattered about. The type is without clothing on the rostrum, but probably the male is clothed on at least the basal half.

METYRCULUS SINUATUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy brownish-red, some parts paler. Densely clothed with scales mostly of a light slaty-brown or grey, variegated with paler and darker ones; with numerous stout suberect scales scattered about, and in places condensed into fascicles.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather wide and short, sides diminishing in width to middle; with dense punctures concealed on basal half. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, subconical; punctures quite concealed by clothing. *Elytra* rather short and convex, about one-third wider than prothorax, base feebly sinuous, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large almost-concealed punctures, but striation distinctly traceable; with feeble swellings beyond the middle supporting fascicles, but third interstice with a conspicuous one near base. *Meso-sternal receptacle* with basal portion rather short, and not distinctly keeled. *Femora* feebly grooved and very indistinctly dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer, with smaller punctures, concealed only on basal third; scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum and abdomen more convex.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park (Taylor Bros. and A. M. Lea); Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1533.

The femoral teeth are extremely minute, and are so concealed by scales that it is only from certain directions that they can be seen at all. In fact from some specimens they appear to be absent. The scales are mostly of a rather light brownish-grey, verging to almost white on parts of the legs and under-surface; on the elytra there is sometimes a sooty spot on each side about the middle; across the summit of the posterior declivity there is a more or less distinct fascia of pale scales, on one specimen almost of a snowy whiteness, but usually rather dingy. On the prothorax the suberect scales are more numerous on the apical than on the basal half, but they do not form distinct fascicles. On each elytron there are four fascicles, a distinct one crowning the tubercle on third interstice near base, and three smaller (sometimes very feeble) ones, close together about the middle: one on the second

interstice, one level with it on the fifth, and the other on the third, slightly beyond the others; the latter one is sometimes entirely composed of whitish scales, and sometimes of sooty and whitish ones, and the striæ at its sides are deflected out of straight lines by the slight swelling on which it is supported.

A specimen from Wollongong differs in being very small ($2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.) and with the elytral scales mostly sooty, but with the pale fascia distinct. Another, of the same size, from Cairns, has the scales on the upper-surface of an uniform pale slaty-grey, with a sooty spot on each side. On all the specimens, however, the postmedian sinuation of the second and third striæ is distinct.

MENIOMORPHA INCONSTANS, Lea.

Some specimens, from the Northern Territory, have whitish scales occupying most of the upper-surface. On one specimen the dark scales occupy a subquadrate medio-basal patch on the prothorax, a patch on each elytron at the base between scutellum and shoulder, and an irregular postmedian band, the band irregularly dilated on suture both in front and behind. Queensland specimens usually have the white^{*} occupying much less of the surface—usually a strongly curved mark on each side of elytra at the base, the two meeting at the scutellum, and an irregular patch on each side of apex. On the prothorax the only white markings are remnants (at base and apex) of a median line.

TYCHREUS.

In the diagnosis of this genus,⁽²³⁾ based largely on the typical species (*camelus*), the eyes were described as finely faceted, the rostrum thin, and the mesosternal receptacle almost open; and these characters apply to most species of the genus. But some of the smaller ones have the eyes moderately or rather coarsely faceted, and with the rostrum of the males rather wide. In three species also (*sellatus*, *incanus*, and *nigronotatus*) the receptacle, although its emargination is U-shaped, has the base considerably wider than the sides, although not to such an extent as is usual in *Pseudometyrus* and *Metyrus*.⁽²⁴⁾

TYCHREUS REVERSUS, Lea.

The facets of the eyes of this species, although hardly coarse, are still larger than in most species of the genus. A small (3 mm.) male from Cairns has a conspicuous dark fascia

(23) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1909, p. 617.

(24) This to a certain extent is sexual; as in *T. sellatus*, the base is wider in the male than female.

at the basal third of its elytra, but at the sides the fascia is directed forwards, and almost extends to the base. Two other males have but feeble remnants of the dark, subquadrate, prothoracic patch.

TYCHREUS SELLATUS, Pasc.

On the typical form of this species the clothing is mostly of a dingy-whitish colour, with a large ovate dark spot, common to prothorax and elytra.

Var. A. On Mount Tambourine a form occurs whose scales are mostly pale ochreous-brown, and without a distinct ovate patch on the upper-surface, but generally there is a small dark spot of scales on the second interstice at the basal third.

TYCHREUS LANIFER, n. sp.

♂. Blackish, in places obscurely diluted with red, scape and funicle of a rather dingy-red. Densely clothed with soft, white, woolly-looking scales, in places compacted into depressed fascicles; a transverse patch near base of elytra, another at summit of posterior declivity, and some feeble spots on sides of a sooty-brown; femora, and sometimes the tibiae, with obscure rings of sooty-brown. Under-surface moderately densely clothed.

Eyes large and finely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately stout, sides lightly incurved to middle; with coarse punctures, concealed except on apical third. *Scape* as long as funicle. inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base strongly bisinuate, disc uneven; with dense, normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinuate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with series of large, more or less concealed, punctures; interstices with numerous feeble swellings, supporting feeble fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* U-shaped, but base fairly large. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, sides less noticeably incurved, and clothed only on basal fourth. *Scape* inserted slightly more distant from apex of rostrum, and base of mesosternal receptacle decidedly smaller.

Hab. — North Queensland (Blackburn's collection); Cairns (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1452.

In build close to *sellatus*, and I was at first inclined to regard it as a variety of that species, but besides the different clothing it has the rostrum decidedly shorter and wider in both sexes. At first glance it appears to be an elongated form of *Chimades lanosus*, with much shorter clothing than usual. The prothorax has four fascicles, supported by feeble tubercular swellings across middle, two behind same, and one in middle of base.

TYCHREUS LONGICORNIS, n. sp.

Blackish; antennæ of a rather pale-red, but club darker. Densely clothed with rather large, soft, fawn-coloured scales, closely applied to derm; interspersed with short, stout, semi-erect, paler scales; but on prothorax the interspersed scales are darker, or at least no paler than the others. Prothorax with two distinct fascicles in middle, and a smaller one near each side; elytra with an elongated fascicle on third interstice and some feeble ones elsewhere.

Eyes rather large, facets of medium size. Rostrum rather long, moderately curved, sides decreasing in width from base to antennæ, thence parallel-sided to apex; basal third with sculpture concealed, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Antennæ thin; scape inserted in middle of rostrum, the length of funicle; club elongate-elliptic. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded and somewhat flattened, except in front, apex less than half the width of base; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* rather short, not much wider than prothorax; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; with many small, irregularly-disposed swellings and an interrupted ridge on third interstice from near base to near middle. *Mesosternal receptacle* U-shaped, walls thin and lightly elevated. Front *femora* strongly dentate, the others moderately so; middle tibiæ somewhat angular near outer base. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1453.

Nearer to *camelus* than to any other described species, but the large elytral fascicles not quite in the same position, the mesosternal receptacle somewhat different, elytra almost conjointly rounded at apex, and facets of eyes larger. The antennæ and rostrum are longer than usual. On the elytra there is a curved row of feeble tubercles on the posterior declivity, an oblique row from the fascicle on third interstice to each shoulder, and a few elsewhere. The type is probably a female.

TYCHREUS DISCICOLLIS, n. sp.

Blackish, in parts diluted with red; antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with scales, mostly fawn-coloured and with more or less conspicuous fascicles.

Eyes rather prominent, with facets of medium size. Rostrum moderately long, feebly curved, sides decreasing in width to antennæ, thence parallel-sided to apex; basal two-fifths with dense concealed punctures, elsewhere shining and with small but distinct ones. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly longer than funicle; funicle with first joint stouter and distinctly longer than

second; club elliptic, almost as long as funicle. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base almost truncate, sides somewhat flattened and strongly rounded, apex scarcely half the width of base; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* rather short, distinctly but not much wider than prothorax; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* briefly U-shaped, very feebly elevated. *Femora* moderately dentate. Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1454.

A pretty little species, at first glance appearing close to *dilaticollis*, but fascicles near suture different, the subbasal one being much larger and longer, the submedian one larger and the third one (of *dilaticollis*) absent; there are other differences also. Along the middle of the prothorax the clothing is much darker than on the sides; on it there are six fascicles: two distinct ones in middle, two loose ones at apex, and a loose one on each side. On the elytra there is a narrow transverse dark line about one-fourth from apex, and some feeble spots on the sides. The second interstice has a distinct fascicle at summit of posterior declivity, and the third has an elongated and very conspicuous one towards the base; there are also some stout erect scales scattered about, notably at the apex. On the under-surface the clothing is almost uniformly stramineous.

TYCHREUS INCANUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with soft muddy-grey scales, in places feebly variegated, and with some stout scales interspersed; with some moderately distinct fascicles. Under-surface with clothing almost white.

Eyes rather prominent, with rather coarse facets. Rostrum moderately wide, sides distinctly incurved to middle; basal two-fifths with punctures concealed; elsewhere shining and with fairly large clearly-defined punctures. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base almost truncate and fully twice the width of apex; punctures dense but normally concealed. *Elytra* short, scarcely wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base not trisinate; with rows of large, rough, almost-concealed punctures; surface uneven in places, and subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* widely U-shaped, walls thin and strongly elevated. *Femora* moderately dentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, with smaller

and sparser punctures, but concealed only close to base, and scape inserted nearer the middle of rostrum.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1455.

The coarse facets to the eyes would exclude this species from *Tychreus*, and place it in *Acrotychreus*, according to the table given in Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.,⁽²⁵⁾ but its legs are very different to those of that genus. Its mesosternal receptacle also has the base wider than in most species of *Tychreus*. In build it is much like *fumosus*, but with coarsely-faceted eyes, rostrum shorter, the scales differently coloured, and fascicles differently disposed. On the male the clothing of the upper-surface is scarcely variegated, but on the female there is a distinct and fairly large medio-basal dark patch on the prothorax, and a strongly curved line on each elytron, commencing at the fascia on the third interstice, and touching the side at the basal third. On the prothorax there are two feeble median fascicles, and remnants of others at the sides and apex. On the elytra there are rather numerous very feeble fascicles, but a distinct and moderately long one on the third interstice near base.

TYCHREUS LATIFRONS, n. sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown. Densely clothed with soft scales, mostly fawn-coloured, or somewhat ochreous; with stout scales scattered about, and in places condensed into fascicles.

Eyes rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather stout, sides distinctly incurved to middle, apex as wide as base; extreme base with concealed sculpture, elsewhere shining and with rather small clearly-defined punctures. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, distinctly shorter than funicle; club rather briefly ovate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded, base bisinuate and not twice the width of apex; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* rather short, basal half parallel-sided; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather strongly elevated at base, and rapidly sloping to apices; walls thin and widely U-shaped. Front *femora* lightly, middle moderately, hind strongly dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1456.

The facets of the eyes are rather coarser than in most species of the genus, although not as coarse as in *incanus*. In general appearance it is something like a small specimen

(25) For 1909, pp. 594-595.

of *reversus*, but with feeble fascicles at summit of posterior declivity, rostrum distinctly shorter and wider, and inflated at apex; *fumosus* is wider, with different clothing and rostrum. In many species of the genus the rostrum is slightly dilated from the antennæ to the apex, but the apex is not as wide as the base; but in this species it is quite as wide. On each elytron the sides are rather largely variegated with black scales, and the same are continued in two feeble zones to the suture, and with the fascicles in same (one on the third interstice near base, one on the second near middle, and two smaller ones on the third) also black. On the third, at summit of posterior declivity, there is a fascicle of whitish scales. On the prothorax there is a subquadrate, medio-basal patch of dark scales.

EURYMETOPOCIS, n. g.

Head rather flat, entirely concealed from above. Eyes widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum feebly curved, base wide, but decreasing in width to beyond the middle. Scape inserted somewhat nearer apex than base, shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elongate-ovate. *Prothorax* oblong. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax at base. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated just beyond front coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle somewhat raised, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* elongate, not much shorter than the following segment. *Abdomen* rather long, sutures straight, intercoxal process narrow, first segment almost as long as the three following combined, second the length of fifth, and slightly longer than third and fourth combined. *Legs* moderately long; femora shallowly grooved.

The dilated front of the prothorax of the typical species is somewhat suggestive of *Exithius cariosus*, but is essentially different, as in that species the extreme apex is very narrow, whereas in this species the whole apex is produced and bilobed. But the long metasternum indicates that the genus is widely separated from *Exithius* and it really belongs to the *Chaetectetorus* group, and provisionally may be placed near *Tychreus*. The whole of the derm, except of the apex of the rostrum, is densely clothed with large soft scales, giving it a somewhat laminated appearance, and quite concealing the metasternal episterna. No femoral teeth are visible, but about the middle of each femur a feeble swelling may be noticed, probably denoting that a minute tooth is there covered up by scales. When the head is viewed directly from above only the upper edges of the eyes are visible. Wings are probably present, but I have not made certain of same.

EURYMETOPOCIS BILOBUS, n. sp.

Densely clothed with somewhat variegated scales, mixed with stouter ones, condensed in places into fascicles.

Head evidently with dense but entirely-concealed punctures; with a distinct inter-ocular fovea. Rostrum on apical half with small but clearly-defined punctures, elsewhere concealed. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, basal two-thirds parallel-sided, apex somewhat dilated and distinctly bilobed, derm concealed. *Elytra* about twice the length of prothorax, and base about one-fourth wider, sides somewhat uneven; with rows of large punctures, traceable through clothing; with a very conspicuous tubercle crowned with stout scales on third interstice near base; third, fifth, and seventh with small fascicles or tubercles on basal half. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1476.

The tarsi, antennæ, apical half of rostrum, and underparts of head more or less reddish, but the rest of the insect is so densely clothed that the derm is concealed, and the type being unique and in beautiful condition it has not been partially abraded. It was beaten from a newly-felled tree at Malanda. On the prothorax most of the scales are of a dingy-brown, the sides and apex are fringed with stouter ones, and there are two fascicles on the disc. On the basal half of the elytra (except for a large scutellar fawn-coloured patch) the scales are similarly coloured, but on the apical half they are whitish-grey; on the under-surface, legs, head, and base of rostrum the scales are mostly of a greyish-brown, mixed with stouter and darker ones. From the sides the apex of the prothorax appears as a wide flat ridge, overhanging the head.

THEREBIOSOMA VARIEGATUM, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ of a dingy-red. Densely clothed with stout variegated scales.

Head with dense normally-concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately stout, slightly decreasing in width from base to antennæ, thence parallel-sided to apex; basal two-fifths with coarse partially-concealed punctures, elsewhere with smaller but clearly-defined ones, an impunctate line along middle between antennæ. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined; first joint of funicle about as long as second and third combined, second about as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base strongly bisinuate and more than twice the width of apex; with dense normally-concealed punctures and with a feeble median carina. *Elytra*

very little wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to apical third, base strongly trisinate; with rows of large partially-concealed punctures; interstices with dense normally-concealed ones. *Under-surface* with rather dense punctures. Basal segment of abdomen obliquely flattened in middle. *Legs* stout; femora rather lightly dentate; each tibia with a strong apical hook and a moderately strong subapical tooth. Length, 6-8½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, antennæ inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen convex in middle.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); Kuranda (G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 1465.

Differs from *rhinarioides* in being larger, very differently clothed, mesosternal receptacle longer, and femora dentate. In general appearance it is remarkably close to *Neozeneudes dives*, but the mesosternal receptacle is U-shaped, strongly concave, although not cavernous, with very thin walls, middle tibiæ not bidentate externally, etc. The second joint of funicle is also very different. The femoral teeth are rather small and partially concealed by clothing. The majority of the scales are of a more or less ochreous colour, but on some specimens hardly more than stramineous. On the prothorax there is always a small sooty spot on each side of the base, and often four feeble ones across middle and two at apex. On the elytra the sooty scales are in large irregular patches or zones, and occupy from one-third to a little more than half of the surface; they are usually absent, or almost so, from the posterior declivity, and most numerous about the middle and near the base. On some specimens the pale scales adjoining the larger dark elytral patches are almost white. On the legs the clothing is almost entirely ochreous. On the metasternum it is largely sooty, and on the abdomen almost entirely so. On the upper-surface the scales are not closely applied to the derm, but project from same at a slight angle. The sexual differences are but slightly pronounced, as the clothing and punctures of the rostrum are practically identical in both sexes. The female is usually, but not always, somewhat larger than the male. There are three specimens of the species in the British Museum labelled as from Albany (in Western Australia), but the locality is certainly wrong.

Var. A. Three specimens from Marmor (Queensland: H. W. Brown) differ from the type in having sooty scales absent from the under-surface, almost absent from the prothorax, and on each elytron confined to a large submedian spot, and to a smaller subbasal one; but the latter on some specimens is very feeble. The scales on the upper-surface also are distinctly shorter and more closely applied to the derm.

CATOCALEPHE, Blackb. (26).

The late Rev. T. Blackburn referred this genus to the *Aterpides* with considerable hesitation, and certainly it seems out of place there. In many respects the only known species appears as if it should be referred to the *Psepholax* group of the *Cryptorhynchides*, and to the vicinity of *Therebus* and *Pseudotheribus*. Its front coxæ, however, are almost touching, and this would appear to exclude it from the subfamily altogether. But there is a distinct channel in front of the front coxæ, although it is not acutely margined, neither is the channel acutely margined in *Psepholax* or in *Hybomorphus*; the intercoxal process of its mesosternum is also unusually small for any member of the *Psepholax* group. The sides of the rostrum, the antennæ, and the legs are somewhat as in *Zeneudes*. In *Zeneudes* and *Oreda* each wall of the pectoral canal is supplied at its apex with a tooth-like projection, much as in *C. minans*, but it is placed at a slight distance from the ocular lobe itself. On the whole, I think it should be regarded as an aberrant genus of the *Cryptorhynchides*, and in catalogues should be placed near *Therebus*.

CATOCALEPHE MINANS, Blackb.

The types of this species are in the South Australian Museum. The male has the rostrum curiously dilated to its apex, and the lower edge of the apex (just behind the mandibles) is supplied with an obtuse tubercle on each side; these are very distinct when the rostrum is viewed from the sides. From some directions the mandibles, when clenched, cause the apex of the rostrum to appear spade-shaped, much as in many species of *Cossonus*. In the female the rostrum is less dilated to its apex, and there are no tubercles on the lower side; the teeth at the apex of the pectoral canal are also smaller.

AMPAGIA HYSTRICOSA, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi paler. Rather densely clothed with dingy greyish-brown scales, but variegated on elytra; with numerous stiff erect scales scattered about.

Head with concealed punctures. Rostrum wide, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with dense punctures, distinct at apex but elsewhere concealed. Antennæ stout, inserted in middle of rostrum; scape scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* subconical; punctures concealed. *Elytra* closely applied to and outlines continuous with those of prothorax, sides rounded and then diminished to apex; with rows of large concealed punctures.

in light but traceable striæ. Basal segment of *abdomen* with dense punctures; and with a large subtriangular space marked off by a ridge on each side, the two ridges meeting at the middle of the apex. *Femora* stout, strongly grooved, hind pair wide and angularly dilated. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bundaberg (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1888.

A minute, strongly convex, elliptic species; readily distinguished from all others of the genus by the stiff erect scales thickly scattered about on the upper-surface, rostrum, and legs. Pascoe, it is true, described *erinacea* as having "squamis nigris opacis validis erectis"; but six specimens of that species before me from King George Sound (the type locality) are not so clothed, the larger scales being all more or less decumbent, certainly nowhere projecting at right angles to the derm. On the elytra there is a feeble spot of dark scales in the scutellar region, and a more distinct one, or fascicle, on the suture about the middle; from the latter a vague, dusky, oblique stripe extends forward halfway towards each side, and there are some whitish scales accentuating the dark ones. The three typical specimens are apparently all males.

ALATIDOTASIA RUBRIVENTRIS, Lea.

Three specimens, recently taken at Cairns, probably belong to this species, but they differ from the types in having the under-surface as dark as the upper. The rostrum is shorter, and antennæ stouter, but these may be sexual characters; if so, these are males, and the types are females.

ALATIDOTASIA ELLIPTICA, n. sp.

Black, shining; antennæ and claws somewhat reddish. Under-surface and legs with a few white scales, a narrow stripe of white scales on each side near apex of elytra.

Head with distinct punctures in front; a distinct impression between eyes. Rostrum rather short, sides distinctly incurved to middle, widest near base, but base itself notched on each side; about base with distinct punctures, elsewhere almost or quite impunctate. Scape stout, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* strongly transverse; with not very dense and small punctures, becoming somewhat larger on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate, closely applied to and outlines continuous with those of prothorax; with very narrow striæ, containing minute and distant punctures, but a few fairly large ones at base and sides; interstices not separately convex. *Abdomen* with first segment depressed

near base, almost as long as three following combined, with a few distinct punctures; third and fourth each with a distinct row across middle; fifth with dense ones. *Legs* long and rather thin; femora distinctly grooved and lightly dentate; claws minute. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1542.

In general appearance extremely close to *rubriventris*, but rostrum stouter, head impressed between eyes, and all the elytral striæ distinct. The emargination of the mesosternal receptacle is also more transverse, and the punctures at sides of prothorax are more distinct. In some lights an extremely fine row of punctures can be traced on each elytral interstice, but from most directions they are quite invisible.

ALATIDOTASIA MACROPS, n. sp.

Shining dark reddish-castaneous, some parts darker; antennæ paler. Under-surface and legs with sparse white scales; a small spot of white scales on each side of elytra near apex.

Head with moderately dense punctures. Eyes large and almost touching in middle. Rostrum moderately stout, sides distinctly incurved to middle, widest near, but notched on each side of base; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming smaller in front. *Scape* stout, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, not half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with fairly large but not very dense punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, somewhat wider than, but outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of not very large punctures, in deep striæ; interstices wider than striæ, each with a row of very small punctures. *Abdomen* with first segment scarcely longer than second, second almost as long as third and fourth combined; first and second with dense and coarse punctures, fifth with smaller ones, third and fourth each with one row across middle. *Femora* rather stout, widely grooved, edentate, front pair dilated towards, but suddenly narrowed near base; tibiæ narrow, angular at base; claw joint very thin, claws minute. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 1543.

A somewhat aberrant species, as the femora are edentate, and the large eyes, almost meeting in front, give a very different appearance to the head from that of *rubriventris* or the preceding species. In general appearance it is like some of the small shining species of *Melanterius*. The elytral striæ are narrower than the interstices, and are very sharply defined.